New-York Daily Times.

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[Association for Improving] the Condition of the Poor.

[THIRTEENTH] ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

Addresses by Rev. [Irenæus] Prime, D.D., Hon. Henry J. Raymond, &c., &c.

The celebration of the thirteenth annual meeting of the Association for improving the condition of the poor, occurred last night, in the Collegiate Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Fourth-street. The audience, though somewhat sparse in point of numbers, comprised many of the most prominent merchants of the City—gentlemen distinguished no less by their [illegible] benevolence and active charity, than by their successful industry and high social position. [illegible] occupied by the venerable Gideon [illegible].

The [illegible] of the meeting was prefaced with [illegible].

After a brief allusion on the part of the Secretary to the [illegible] of the Society's efforts during the past year, [illegible] in which he referred his audience to the printed report, the Chairman introduced Rev. [illegible], who said: The summary manner in which the report has just been disposed of, deprives me of the most appropriate text for an occasion like this. I read, however, on the cover of your Report the [illegible]

[illegible]

... It is more blessed to give than to be saved from starvation. And "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." We shall need it, Sir. At least, every man may speak for himself. I shall. We may be clothed in purple and fare sumptuously every day; we may never stand in these streets, but in hand, asking charity at the crossings; or like Lazarus, have the charity o[f] dogs to lap our sores; but we shall stand or lie at the gate of eternity, bankrupt, helpless, poor perishing beggars, every one of us, and then sweeter than the music of celestial harps, shall be the words of the Master: Inasmuch as ye have done it unto them, so shall it be done unto you.

[illegible] points in the practical workings of the Association which I wish to mention.

1. It is discriminating in its dispensations. In such a vast and multitudinous City as this, it is of grand necessity that alms be not scattered promiscuously. It may be safely assumed that nine out of ten, if not ninety-nine out of one hundred, who ask charity, ought not to have it without inquiry. Bold and bad men beg in public, while modest worth hides and starves. Our doors are sieged by impudent vagrants, too lazy to dig, but not ashamed to beg; impostors, from the white-cravated clerical-looking scoundrel, asking money for an imaginary mission Sabbath school, to a ragged woman trotting a stolen baby on a cushion of pins to make it cry, and thus extort your alms.

This Association sends an agent into the hiding-place of every child of want; it is [illegible] with ubiquity; it has wings of [illegible], and eyes of pity, and it flies all [over] these Wards, and pours out the unfailing oil [illegible] wherever it is needed; and there is not a [illegible], not a spot within the limits of its charter, where [the] waters of its channels do not flow clear and abundant and life-giving. Yet it discriminates, as it ought. [illegible] alluding in eulogistic terms to the model tenement dwelling constructed under the direction and [illegible] by the stimulating influence of the Association, a dwelling which, he said, now accommodated [illegible] colored families at rents varying from $6 to $9, and [that] returned to the owners a profit of 6 per cent. [on] the capital invested, the Rev. speaker alluded t[o] [an]other feature of the institution in the followin[g] terms:

This institution, he said, is Catholic—large-hearted [and] universal in its charity. It makes no discrimination on account of the sect or color of those whom it [relieves]. Long as I have been interested in the Romish controversy, and often as I have looked for facts to demonstrate the Protestant religion over that of the Roman Catholic, never, never on earth, have I heard such a charge as is made by your annual report. For this we are not responsible; you are. That report states that "the fact is inscribed all over the records of our public almsgiving and criminal institutions, our private, individual and organized charities, that the great mass of our paupers and felons are of foreign birth or parentage, chiefly—Protestants?" No, Sir; I am mistaken. Are chiefly Presbyterians and Methodists? No, Sir; it is not so. But "the fact is inscribed all over the records of our public almsgiving and criminal institutions, our private individual and organized charities, that the great mass of our paupers and felons are of foreign birth and parentage, and chiefly—Roman Catholics." That is what it does. And yet, he continued, this awakened no feeling of indignation in any breast, because it was truth. It was so palpable—so generally admitted—that it excited no astonishment when reported again and again. And yet there was a still more appalling and withering statement:

"The records of this Association show that more than seventy-five per cent. of its beneficiaries are of the same class, and, consequently, that a corresponding ratio of its labors and outlays are for their benefit—while not one per cent. of its pecuniary means—which are wholly derived from private sources—come from persons of that faith."

He stood amazed at the fact that such truths as this could be put forth in their midst without arousing them to the consideration of this great and crushing evil. Many of those whom he addressed had no doubt during the last ten years been accustomed to attribute most of our poverty and crime to intemperance; but here was a fact which, showing the relations between temperance and religion, encouraged intemperance to hold up its head as not quite so bad after all.

Speaking of this subject reminded him of an incident in a season of prevailing pestilence in a Catholic country of Europe. The panic prepared the people to be ready victims of the destroyer. The kind-hearted priests assured them if they would light the fire on their hearths from the holy altar, and then carry a portion of the fuel, still burning, and light up the fire on the hearthstone of a neighbor, the pestilence should have no power on them. The secret of the charm was in giving the holy fire to those who had it not. And this beautiful superstition had its exhibition in the religion they (the audience) professed. So long as it burned only on their own hearths and hearts, it was nothing—only when it is spread—given away to the destitute—given into charity—love [illegible]

After the Rev. gentleman had retired, the Chairman introduced Hon. Henry J. Raymond. He said he felt very deeply his inability—his utter inability—to say anything befitting the greatness of this case. He felt utterly unworthy to say anything worthy the cause of this Association—an Association for improving the condition of the poor. It seemed to him that if the occasion thus announced had been properly felt in all its importance—if the magnitude of its demands upon the thought, the attention, the earnest, self-denying effort of the people of this great City had been thoroughly understood, they would have had a larger audience than they had here to-night; they would have had more frequent meetings than had heretofore gathered to consider this great subject; and they would have had more eloquent appeals, more fervent protestations of hope than it was in his power to lay before them. The familiarity of the theme practically lessened the public sense of its importance. We all know that we had poor among us, but none of us knew how large a proportion that class bears to the whole community of which it forms an integral part. None of those he addressed, he ventured to say, and few of those belonging to the more respectable classes of the community, knew what poverty was—knew how sharp its tooth, how depressing its power; how it not only paralyzes all physical energy and deprives its victim of the power of making an effort for his own redemption, but strikes at the root of domestic virtue and happiness; how it saps the very foundations of national prosperity; how it lays the basis for crime, and thus has much to do with the criminal statistics—the vast overshadowing cloud of crime that overhangs this and all other civilized communities. In this City we could not adequately form an estimate of the extent and character of the poverty which prevailed, unless we hunted up the poor. In this City, which numbered only some 630,000 inhabitants, one-third of the whole, if statistics were to be relied on, was in one way or another, directly or indirectly, relieved by charity. In this State of New-York, the most populous, the most wealthy, the most flourishing, the most powerful of all the States of this great Confederacy, there were, according to the respective ratio of population, two paupers to every one there was in Ireland. He confessed that when he first observed that fact in the report he was appalled at the revelation. In determining the cause and cure of this immense poverty we were apt to forget that our institutions had their drawbacks; that if freedom had its blessings, it also had its penalties. The fundamental principle of our Government reduced to its last results was, that every man was to be free, and every man was to be responsible for himself; in other words, every man was to take care of himself. It needed little reason to show that this operated hardly on those who could not take care of themselves. Emigration, he continued, was the great source of pauperism. Intemperance, he need not say, was the gigantic evil in this country—another great cause of pauperism—and divided with emigration the honor of the result which had been achieved as he had stated. Now, we were bound to relieve this suffering; bound not only by the sublime principle of Christian charity, not only by that feeling of humanity which prompted every man to relieve his suffering fellow, but bound by the most stringent considerations of political economy—of self-defence—of social security. There was, he cheerfully acknowledged, no lack of ability to relieve this distress. There was not a community on the face of the earth that could compare with the merchants, the professional men, the mechanics of this great City for kindly benevolence, for willingness to do everything in their power to diminish suffering, to prevent distress, uplift the down-trodden, and to improve in every way the condition of the poor. Notwithstanding the vast increase of taxation for the support of our public charities—an increase which had trebled in eight years, and of which nobody complained, it was evident that pauperism increased. And how was this? Was it not evident that there was some mistake in the direction of this benevolence? An indiscriminate alms-giving, he felt convinced, did harm to society. Poverty, to be rightly relieved, must first be understood. Relief, when needed, must be provided, but it must be provided under such limitations and restrictions, and accompanied with such stimulants as shall tend to relieve the necessity for further eleemosynary aid. This society had adopted the only proper course of aiding the poor; and he believed that some means would be found of presenting to the approving sentiment of the people of this City in some more imposing and impressive form than had yet been employed, the importance of the work of this association for improving the condition of the poor. It was, doubtless, a fact of discouraging significance that seventy-five per cent. of the funds should be expended in the relief of persons of one religion, while only one per cent. should be contributed by their wealthy co-religionists. But this should not, and he was happy to say, did not influence, in the slightest degree, the efforts of this association for the relief of that or any class of the poor. Those subjects of their charity were not poor because they were Catholic; they were not relieved because they were Catholic. They were poor and they were relieved; they were the subjects of their charity because they were in suffering and in degradation, and they owed to them just as much as they owed to any other member of the human race.

After some further remarks in conclusion, the honorable gentleman resumed his seat.

Rev. Charles J. Jones briefly addressed the meeting, which, at the close of his remarks, proceeded to elect a president and other officers for the ensuing year. Those of last year were unanimously reappointed, the list being as follows:

President—James Brown.

Vice-Presidents—George Griswold, James Boorman, Horatio Allen, James Lennox, A. R. Wetmore.

Treasurer—Robert B. Minturn.

Corresponding Secretary and Agent—Robert M. Hartley.

Recording Secretary—Joseph B. Collins.

The assemblage was dismissed with benediction.

The subjoined statement exhibits in brief the operations of the association for the year:

Number of families relieved, from Nov. 1, 1855, to Nov. 1, 1856	10,879
Number of persons	42,516
Number of visits	43,244

The foregoing figures show a *decrease* of relief compared with the previous year, of about 30 per cent.

The following is a summary exhibit of the receipts and expenditures, viz.:

Cash received during the year	$48,811 31
Now due Treasurer	2,248 35
Total	$51,059 66
Disbursements and appropriations for same period	$51,059 66

Interesting from Northern Mexico.

THE LATE BATTLE AT MONTEREY.

Correspondence of the N. O. Delta.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856.

On the 29th ultimo a force, consisting of 500 men, belonging to the Army of the North, contrary to orders, engaged the Tamaulipas forces (1,800 strong,) under the command of Gov. GARZA himself, and the result has been that, having had to retreat, the road to his capital was left open to the enemy, who advanced rapidly to the city, as they knew that Gov. VIDAURRI was hurrying from below in order to engage them and save the capture of this place.

On the 31st the excitement was at its height, and during the night all the officials left the city, which, without opposition, was occupied by Gov. GARZA on the following day.

The force that retreated on the 29th, having arrived here, they threw themselves into the citadel, fully determined to sustain that fortress until the arrival of Gen. VIDAURRI, who was over one hundred miles from it. Immediately after the occupation of the city, the citadel was besieged, and ordered to surrender, which summons was answered by daring the enemy to take it if they could. The firing immediately commenced, and on the 2d two unsuccessful attempts were made to storm it. The besieged, with but four guns defended the fortress gallantly and successfully until the 3d, when the chief of the Army of the North arrived in sight of the city.

The intense firing from the citadel announced, on the 3d, that VIDAURRI was approaching the city in order of battle; and as soon as he arrived, his forces were ordered to take the place at the point of the bayonet. On they rushed, already half exhausted with fatigue, and in less than half an hour Gen. GARZA, with only about one-half of his force, was seen flying in the direction of Saltillo. He was completely defeated, and besides the many killed and wounded, he lost three pieces of artillery, nearly all his ammunition, his private and official correspondence, baggage, &c., &c. Had it not been that VIDAURRI's forces were in a manner exhausted, not even GARZA himself would have escaped. He has by this time doubtless joined the forces coming from the interior, and whose vanguard is said to be already at Saltillo.

It now seems that the forces sent by COMONFORT under PORRONI, ROSAS and ECHEAGARAY, are composed of some 5,000 men, with which they feel confident of crushing Nuevo Leon and Coahuila. To oppose them, Gov. VIDAURRI will bring into the field between 3,500 and 4,000 men, and this force is considered more than sufficient not only to contend against them, but to drive them back to the other side of the mountains. One thing is very certain, that VIDAURRI is not at all apprehensive as to the result of the pending conflict.

To dampen the joy caused by the successes of the 3d, we have now to lament the failure of Col. SAYAS at Camargo. It seems that after Gov. VIDAURRI's departure, all who had crossed the river, together with the many small parties in the neighborhood, returned and occupied Camargo. Col. SAYAS determined to attack them, and on the 2d inst. was repulsed, after losing many men in killed and wounded. This result is said to be owing to the treachery of an officer who formerly belonged to SANTA ANA's army.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails, and COMONFORT will find that he will not only fail in annihilating VIDAURRI, but that it will cause his flight from the Presidential chair.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—1 Hanover, and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph Office—No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Debates in Congress on the President's Message.

Ex-Gov. Floyd and Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet—How the New Compensation Bill Works—Judge Lecompte Removed, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 8.

We had a spicy debate in the House to-day. Mr. CAMPBELL led off in a sharp, vigorous denunciation of the manner in which the President has seen fit to speak of the majority of the American people who have rebuked his Administration. He was interrupted several times by questions from Southern members, but gave them very telling, if not very satisfactory replies.

Mr. McMULLEN, of Virginia, thought he had cornered him by three questions, put in succession, but was glad to quit even at last. Mr. CAMPBELL asserted that not only were Fremont and Fillmore parties in the Northern States united in their hostility to Gen. PIERCE's Administration, but they were both outdone by the Buchanan men who proclaimed themselves better Free-State men than either of the others.

Mr. SHERMAN—one of the Investigating Committee,—made a good speech on the same side.

In the Senate you will notice from the report of the debate that Senator BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, who is supposed to possess the full confidence of Mr. BUCHANAN, declared, that while the people of Kansas would be allowed to settle the question of Slavery for themselves, the new President *would prefer that Kansas should come in as a Free State.* This declaration has not in the least encouraged or consoled the Southern men.

The galleries in both Houses were crowded to-day.

The action of the Virginia Electoral College informally presenting Ex-Gov. FLOYD's name to Mr. BUCHANAN's consideration, as that of the recipient of whatever position in the new Administration the 30,000 majority in that State is deemed entitled to, has cast dismay into the ranks of the Hunter and Mason factions, which, by this movement, are completely and effectually floored. It is scarcely probable that the President elect will fail to obey this edict from the "Old Dominion," and FLOYD may therefore be set down for one of the Departments, unless he should himself interpose some obstacle to that consummation. In no other way, probably, could Mr. HUNTER and his friends have been so irrevocably crowded off the course. He is a man of too much ability, and too much importance to the incoming Administration, to be voluntarily ignored, if he did oppose the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN. The action of the Electoral College, however, solves the difficulty and "divides the honors" without weighing the new President with the responsibility.

The House is expected to elect a Chaplain this week. The present incumbent, Rev. DANIEL WALDO, of New-York, will be a candidate, and it is to be hoped a successful one. It will be remembered that he is ninety-five years of age, that he rendered good service to his country in the hour of her trial, and is, in fact, one of the few living links between the days of the Revolution and those of America's unbounded prosperity. His modest deportment, and eminent worth have made him many warm friends in all sections of the country.

The new Compensation Bill of last session is already exerting a wholesome influence on the House, bringing members here more promptly at the beginning of the session, and checking the disposition to pair off and be absent until "after the holidays," so common in years gone by. It will be remembered that under the new law a member has no right to charge compensation for days during which he is absent from the House. Of course every honorable man will see that the obligation of this penalty is just as heavy upon one who "pairs off" and remains here, but who thus binds himself to be absent whenever the vote is taken.

If gentlemen charge themselves, as in honor bound, with the penalty of these delinquencies, they certainly will generally be found in their seats. It is said that some members entirely disregarded this provision of the law last year, and, in settling their accounts, made little or no deductions, even though absent one-third or one-half the session. I know not how this is, but I understand that a minute of absenteeism is being kept this Winter, for comparison with the settlements next Spring, with a view of ascertaining and informing the public who are the men to be guilty of such shabbiness. I confess I do not believe there are many such.

The Republicans, without holding the caucus intended for to-night, have agreed to let the vote on the Whitfield case be taken to-morrow.

Judge LECOMPTE, of Kansas, has been removed by the President. A Committee of Marylanders had waited on the President to remonstrate against it, without avail.

JAMES O. HARRISON, of Kentucky, is understood to have been appointed instead. S.

The Dispatches from Gov. Geary—Another Duel Prevented.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 8.

The dispatches from Gov. GEARY, brought hither by a special messenger, have been officially acted on. The announcement that Judge LECOMPTE had been removed by the President, on Saturday, is premature, although such an event will probably soon take place.

Mr. BAGBY, who figured, recently, in the bloodless duel with Mr. IRVING, challenged Mr. HORNSBY for his strictures, in the Richmond *Enquirer*, on the former's article—"A Virginia Editor"—in *Harper's Magazine*, and came hither to fight, but, mutual friends having settled the difficulty, the parties this evening returned to Virginia.

The Course of the Republicans in the Kansas Delegate Case—The Return of Mr. Sumner to the Senate.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 7, 1856.

THE ADMISSION OF WHITFIELD.

On Tuesday the question of admitting WHITFIELD to his seat comes up again. The Republicans have been debating among themselves as to whether they had better fight off the vote, by a resort to Parliamentary tactics. This was the course of the Democracy throughout the first week of the session. Congress met at the time appointed by the Constitution. The question of validity of WHITFIELD's claim to be admitted as Delegate from Kansas, came up in the first hour of the session, as the whole country knew that it would come up. The Republicans were in their places, and had a majority. They voted against WHITFIELD's admission, upon the very simple ground that he claims to have been elected under the same law which the House last year decided to be invalid, and is therefore no more legally elected now than he was before.

Finding themselves in the minority in consequence of absenteeism,—notwithstanding the aid of several Know-Nothings, who last year voted against WHITFIELD—the Democrats under lead of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, resorted to a revolutionary proceeding, and by continual calls of the House, motions to adjourn, &c., &c., prevented the definitive question being taken, until their lagging members had arrived, and they thus obtained a majority. That purpose is accomplished. They have the power now to put WHITFIELD in his seat, and they can do it whenever they can get the final vote, and the question is whether the Republicans shall follow the example of their adversaries, even though they have far greater excuse for so doing. Why should they? What is to be gained by it? Is there any probability that by so doing they can in the end prevent the wrong which will be consummated by WHITFIELD's admission? None whatever, unless it is determined to fight the question off all through the session. That might be done by fifty determined men; but it would be at the expense of all legislation during the present session,—an evil of far greater magnitude, though no greater wrong, than the admission of the claimant from Kansas.

Such, I doubt not, will be the conclusions arrived at by the caucus. It certainly is better to submit to the infliction of the contemplated wrong, leaving its consequences and its perpetrators to the people,—and especially those men who last year voted against WHITFIELD, and who now so strangely stultify themselves, and condemn their own former course. Among these are HICKMAN, BROWN and TYSON, of Pennsylvania; WILLIAMS, of New-York; MOORE and HARRISON, of Ohio, and what there is left of one WHITNEY. These make a change of fourteen on the vote of last year, in addition to which the Democracy have gained four by the elections to fill vacancies in Illinois, Missouri and Virginia.

MR. SUMNER'S RETURN TO THE SENATE.

An Albany paper I perceive gives currency to the idea that Mr. SUMNER has no expectation of returning at all to his seat in the Senate,—that public life is not in accordance with his tastes, to which the pursuits of literature and science are more congenial,—and that for these reasons he will abandon the Senate for the retirement of private life. I have reason to know that this statement is erroneous so far as Mr. SUMNER's purposes are concerned. It is true that he is not personally ambitious of public station,—that literature, philosophy and science offer temptations to him far more pleasant than the thorny paths of political life. But the Senator from Massachusetts is an earnest man, as well as a scholar, and takes counsel of his duty rather than his selfishness. He feels that by a sacrifice of private ease to public service he is able to do something for the advancement of a great principle in behalf of which he has dared to risk even life itself, as well-remembered events have proved; and CHAS. SUMNER is not the man to abandon such an opportunity so long as his people choose him as a champion of Freedom, and he can reasonably hope for renewed strength to bear up its standard. S.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 8.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. PEARCE submitted a list of Standing Committees which was adopted substantially the same as those of last session. Mr. PRATT is appointed on Foreign Relations instead of Mr. CLAYTON, deceased. Mr. FOSTER on Public Lands supplies a similar vacancy. Mr. BIGLER on Commerce, instead of Mr. HAMLIN.

CHAPLAIN.

On motion of Mr. CLAY's resolution was adopted, that two Chaplains of different denominations shall be elected, who shall interchange weekly. Rev. STEPHEN P. HILL, a Baptist Minister of Washington, was elected.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—MOTION TO PRINT.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion to print extra copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents.

Mr. BIGLER said that the Opposition Senators had condemned the President for speaking in harsh terms of the people of the Free States; but at the same time, in their strictures on him, they had fallen into the very practice which they condemn. The Senator from Maine (Mr. FESSENDEN) had spoken of the President as an unworthy son of a Free State, and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. WADE) had used terms still more severe, but such things were not uncommon. Very many teachers in morals and religion had utterly failed in practicing the maxims which they lay down for others. The right of the President to speak on the subject of Slavery as he had done was clear, and Senators had an undoubted right to criticise his opinions in a proper manner.

Mr. BIGLER could not admit that the course of the President was unprecedented, as has been alleged by the opposition Senators. General JACKSON, in one of his messages, discussed the question of the United States Bank in such a manner as to correct the misrepresentations of his political opponents, and President POLK had discussed the subject of the Mexican war in much the same manner. It was not only the right, but the duty of the President to inform Congress of the state of the Union, and entertaining the views that the present Executive does regarding the dangerous tendency and doctrines of certain political parties in the country, the obligation on him to communicate his opinions to Congress and the country became imperative. Senators might scout and discard the reasoning of that document as they please, but they should remember that President WASHINGTON, even in his early day, felt required to warn the people against the dangerous tendencies of geographical parties in our country, and efforts to array one section against the other. THOMAS JEFFERSON compared sectional agitation to the startling ring of the fire bell in the night. He acknowledged that the criticism of the action of a large class of his fellow-citizens by the President was a most delicate task, and should only be performed on great occasions—but in this instance the President has confined the severity of his strictures to partisan leaders—those who seek political power and place at the hazard of the peace of the country. He was confident the people would regard that rebuke as well deserved. Now that the present Chief Magistrate was near the close of his official career, and when the motives of the speaker could not be misunderstood, he would express the opinion, that time and experience would prove the wisdom of the measures of this Administration, and the day was not far in the future when the purity and patriotism of the President would be acknowledged by all. Some Senators had undertaken to determine what questions had been settled by the result of the late election, and had taken exception to the definition which had been given by the President in his Message. One important fact which had been settled by the late election was, that BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE would be President and Vice President for the next four years, and another fact still more important was, that the principles of the Democratic Party, as enunciated at Cincinnati and expounded by Mr. BUCHANAN, the most prominent feature being that the people of the States going into the Territories shall enjoy the right to determine the character of their own local institutions in their own way, including that of domestic Slavery. These principles were to be in the ascendency till 1861. Still another fact had been settled, namely: the modern and miscalled Republican Party, against which the Democracy had contended, had been found in the minority in twenty-three out of thirty-one States, and been repudiated in the Union by a majority of one million three hundred thousand votes, leaving that party in a minority larger than all the votes cast for their candidate. The Know-Nothing party had been repudiated in thirty out of thirty-one States by a popular vote of over two millions. The Senators on the other side seem to be so little satisfied with these results that they have not generally examined the figures. They claim eleven States, while they have a majority in only eight. He proceeded to show that the Democratic Party is national, while the Republican Party was sectional. In the course of his remarks he was interrupted by Mr. WADE, who asked whether Mr. BUCHANAN was in favor of making Kansas a Free State.

Mr. BIGLER replied, he presumed that the views of Mr. BUCHANAN were those of the Democracy generally. He was for allowing the people of a Territory or State to make their own institutions to suit themselves, but like most Northern people, if he could have his choice, *he would prefer it to be a Free State.*

Mr. WADE further inquired whether Mr. BUCHANAN believed the people in their Territorial state have power to admit or exclude Slavery at their own will.

Mr. BIGLER replied, he could not speak on that point for Mr. BUCHANAN, but was perfectly willing to give his own views on that question. He was of opinion that the people, through their local legislature, had that power—so far, however, as this involved the constitutional question, the Senate had no power to decide it, and individual opinions were of little consequence. He commented on Mr. DUNN's bill of last session as extending Slavery.

Mr. TRUMBULL endeavored to get the floor, to correct what he considered a misrepresentation, but Mr. BIGLER declined giving way, as it interfered, he said, with the continuity of his arguments.

Mr. BIGLER, in the course of his speech, said he did not like the Barnwell Rhett school of politicians, who talk so flippantly about a dissolution of the Union, as if it had cost nothing, and as if that event would remedy the evils of which they complain. He, however, had great admiration for those Southern statesmen who declare they can stay in the Union only in the position of equals.

Mr. COLLAMER obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. TRUMBULL, who gave his views of Mr. DUNN's bill, replying to Mr. BIGLER, and maintaining that the proviso thereto which declared that no person should be emancipated by virtue of that act, was a very different thing from a provision to extend Slavery. In alluding to the arrangement of the Standing Committees, he said he thought injustice had been done to the Republicans. The Committee on Indian Affairs consisted wholly of Southern men, and on none of the important Committees was there a single member of the Republican Party. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 8.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

The President's annual message was read.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. He regarded the document as one of the most extraordinary ever emanating from an Executive. It was, in his opinion, a budget of inconsistencies, containing serious charges against a large portion of the people of the North, which have no foundation whatever in fact, which he could prove. Nearly four years ago the President was inaugurated into the office, and announced to the people of the country the repose which the Union then enjoyed relative to Slavery on the measures of 1850, saying it should receive no shock during his official term. Yet the first session of Congress had scarcely begun before the President, through his friends in this Hall, sought by all the means at his command to repeal the time-honored Compromise of 1820. The pretence was that it was necessary to enable the people of Nebraska and Kansas to enjoy the principles of the Compromise Measures of 1850. That repeal was carried, and the repose which so long blessed the country, disturbed, and an excitement unequaled in the history of the past was forced on it by his first official act and influence, and the Union shaken to its very centre. Now he is retiring from office, he arraigns a vast majority of the people of the Free States as guilty of making war on the Constitutional rights of the South. The President had been condemned by a majority of three hundred thousand freemen.

Mr. KEITT inquired whether Mr. CAMPBELL took the Fremont and Fillmore vote together to make up that majority.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied affirmatively.

Mr. KEITT asked whether he regarded the supporters of Mr. FILLMORE at the North as Anti-Nebraska and in favor of Free-Soilism.

Mr. CAMPBELL thought there was not a single member of this House belonging to the Fillmore party of the North who did not, when before the people, oppose the principles of the Nebraska bill, and he ventured to say that there was not one man out of every hundred who supported Mr. FILLMORE who did not oppose the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. They condemned Squatter Sovereignty as defended by the Buchanan party of the North. This party in that section assumed that it was more reliable than either the Fillmore or Fremont party.

A VOICE—That is so.

Mr. CAMPBELL—It claimed to be in favor of Freedom to Kansas, and that those who voted for Mr. DUNN's bill had voted to legalize and perpetuate Slavery in Kansas, avowing, at the same time, by the terms of the Nebraska Bill, Slavery was excluded from that Territory.

Mr. McMULLEN—I desire to propound three questions.

Mr. CAMPBELL—One at a time, if you please.

Mr. McMULLEN—First—Did not the gentleman's party in the Free States charge on the Southern portion of this confederacy a design to carry Slavery into Kansas, and if necessary, that they would do it at the point of the bayonet?

Mr. CAMPBELL—We not only made the charge, but proved it.

A VOICE FROM THE REPUBLICAN SIDE—That's a fact.

Mr. McMULLEN—If you take the testimony of your packed Committee you could prove it. I would now ask, did not the Fremont Party represent Mr. BUCHANAN as a Pro-Slavery man, who, if elected, would favor the establishment of Slavery in the Free States?

Mr. CAMPBELL—I can speak for myself. I was actively engaged in the canvass. I did charge Mr. BUCHANAN with being Pro-Slavery, and that the Platform on which he stood and sacrificed his individuality was Pro-Slavery. It looked not merely to the extension of Slavery to all the Territories, through the Nebraska Bill, but for the acquisition of Slave Territory.

Mr. McMULLEN—Did not you and your party represent that Slaveholders owning five negroes were entitled to and cast three votes? [Laughter.]

Mr. CAMPBELL—I said under the distribution of political power five Slaves in the South were equal to three votes in the Free States. Does the gentleman deny the proposition?

Mr. McMULLEN inquired whether free negroes did not vote in Mr. CAMPBELL's district, or something to that effect.

Mr. CAMPBELL—I believe one negro vote was given in my district. That was cast by a man who was not authorized to do so under a decision of the court, and he voted for my opponent. [Laughter.]

Mr. CAMPBELL sent to the Clerk's desk a paper, which was read, signed by the person just referred to, named ANDERSON, claiming the right of suffrage because, among other things, he was three-quarters white, the remainder being made up of African and Indian blood, and further that his father was a brother of Ex-Governor WILSON SHANNON. [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. GIDDINGS called his colleague to order for casting an imputation on a colored constituent, by representing a brother of WILSON SHANNON to be his father. [Renewed merriment.]

Mr. CAMPBELL—My colleague will please excuse me. I was driven to the necessity of referring to this fact by the number of questions propounded. Let the gentlemen on the other side decide whether the SHANNONS are white men or not. [Laughter.]

Mr. McMULLEN—The gentleman had arraigned Mr. VAN BUREN for having introduced Negro testimony. I want to know how the gentleman can exculpate himself by such testimony.

Mr. CAMPBELL—I know the character of this man ANDERSON, and, with all respect to gentlemen, I would as soon take his word as that of—[after a pause]—any man on this floor.

Mr. FLORENCE did not see what application these proceedings had to the number of copies of the President's Message to be printed. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLINGMAN expressed a hope that a rambling discussion would not be engaged in at this time. He was anxious to proceed with other business. There would be ample opportunity hereafter for debate.

Mr. HOUSTON, after what he charged as violation by Mr. CAMPBELL of the usages of the House, thought the debate ought to be allowed to proceed.

Mr. GROW rose to a point of order, insisting that this discussion was irrelevant.

Mr. CLINGMAN thought it extraordinary that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had made that discovery; and moved the previous question, which was not sustained.

Mr. SHERMAN said that on the first day of the session the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. PHELPS) introduced a question relative to Mr. WHITFIELD's seat, once judicially determined; and before this was disposed of, the Democrats procrastinating, the President had sent in his message. The President not only arraigned by unfounded accusations the party which his Administration brought into existence, but sought to defend himself by attributing to that party purposes which they did not entertain. He charged them with—while pretending to prevent the spread of Slavery—a desire to change the existing institutions of the States, thus accusing that party of false pretences. Those charged with this are expected to listen patiently, and not open their mouths in reply. The Republican Party are conservative men of influence in the North who stood by the Compromise of 1850. Many States gave Fremont majorities unprecedentedly large. This charge of false pretences was unfounded. The Republicans did not propose nor wish to interfere with the relations of the whites and the blacks in the Southern States. They never claimed the power to do it. The President imputes that which is unfounded. They claim that in violation of the pledges made, and for political purposes, the Missouri Compromise was repealed; and now they were called on to submit to what their honor and sense of justice declared to be wrong. The Republican Party would not have been in existence, but for the acts of the President, who prepared the population of Kansas for civil war, by meting out injustice to their reasonable demands. The Republican Party only ask to have the Slavery question put where the President found it as to Territories.

The Democratic Party, by overthrowing PIERCE and DOUGLAS, had put a seal of condemnation on the Kansas-Nebraska act, and by bringing forward Mr. BUCHANAN, who had not been complicated with it, they evaded the question. The Democrats of Ohio and Indiana advocated "BUCHANAN, BRECKINRIDGE, and Free Kansas." In these States they evaded and avoided the question of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by declaring that matter of no political importance, and that Mr. BUCHANAN was nominated against the combined vote of PIERCE and DOUGLAS, and that he repudiated that law, and further, that Mr. BUCHANAN would make Kansas a Free State. In conclusion he said he was opposed to agitation, and characterized the Democratic Party as sectional.

Adjourned.

The Southern Mail.

NEWS FROM MEXICO AND TEXAS—DEATH OF MAJOR LALLY—EARTHQUAKE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 8.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday of last week are to hand. They contain Vera Cruz dates of the 16th ult. The state of siege at Puebla still continued, without any decisive results. Communication with the Capital and interior had been almost entirely suspended.

The advices from Galveston, Texas, are to the 29th ult., but the news is of little importance. [illegible] majority in seventy-one Counties of the State was 11,000. In the whole State it would not be less than 15,000.

Major LALLY, one of the oldest citizens of New-Orleans, and who was in command of the artillery under General TAYLOR at Corpus Christi, died on Tuesday last.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at St. Petersburg, Virginia, on Saturday last.

Municipal Elections in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 8.

Hon. A. H. RICE was to-day re-elected Mayor of Boston, by about 4,000 majority. Several tickets were run for Aldermen and Councilmen, but the regular citizens' ticket has probably succeeded.

WORCESTER, Monday, Dec. 8.

GEORGE W. RICHARDSON was chosen Mayor to-day by 75 majority; and all the Aldermen on the same ticket were elected. Two citizens' tickets were balloted for.

LOWELL, Monday, Dec. 8.

STEPHEN MANSUR, American Republican, was elected Mayor to-day, over D. HUNTINGTON, citizens' candidate, by a small majority. An American Board of Aldermen was also elected.

NEWBURYPORT, Monday, Dec. 8.

Our municipal election to-day was warmly contested, and more votes were thrown than at the Presidential election. WILLIAM CUSHING, the present Mayor, was reelected, receiving [illegible] votes, against 848 for DANIEL M. PIKE.

Charter Election at Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Monday, Dec. 8.

The Republican ticket for town officers has been elected, with two exceptions.

From Boston.

THE NEW-ENGLAND CLERGYMEN AND THE EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 8.

A meeting of two hundred clergymen, [of] different denominations, was held here to-day, to hear a speech from ELI THAYER on the objects of the Emigrant Aid Company. Rev. Mr. [illegible], Methodist, was chosen Chairman, and Rev. Mr. [illegible], Unitarian, Secretary. Mr. THAYER eloquently addressed the meeting for two hours; when the following was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That this meeting look on the organization of emigration to Kansas as it has now been unfolded to us, as an agency of the [illegible] efficiency in the expansion of Freedom, education, and the institutions of the Gospel.

Hon. WM. S. DAMRELL left for Washington to-day. His health is not yet fully restored.

From Oswego.

AMOUNT OF WHEAT AFLOAT—WRECK OF THE STEAMER LORD ELGIN.

OSWEGO, Monday, Dec. 8.

The amount of Wheat now afloat from Upper Lakes to Oswego is 136,000 bushels. The receipts to-day are 4,000 bbls. Flour and 78,000 bushels Wheat.

The Steamer *Lord Elgin*, wrecked off Long Point, was bound from Toronto to Montreal. The vessel and cargo (consisting of [illegible] bbls. of flour) are a total loss.

Fires.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Monday, Dec. 8.

Five wooden buildings on [illegible]-street, occupied by German families, were burnt this morning. In the building in which the fire originated, the flames spread so quickly that a sick [illegible] in the second story was unable to escape and perished. Five [illegible] were badly burnt, and the girl was carried to the hospital, where she died. The loss is estimated at $4,000, mostly insured.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Dec. 8.

The old car-house of the Boston and Providence Railroad was burned this morning with eight cars belonging to the Company, and one belonging to the Bristol Railroad, five large sleighs, and three hundred cords of wood. The total loss amounts to $21,000. The wood was partially insured, and the car of the Bristol Railroad.

FIRE AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Dec. 8.

The Corn Starch Factory of [illegible], at Springfield, Ohio, with a large amount of stock and machinery, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The building was insured. No insurance on the stock or machinery. Loss heavy.

CHURCH BURNT AT DEDHAM.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 8.

St. Paul's Church in Dedham village was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $20,000.

Serious Railroad Collision.

TEN PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 8.

A train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road ran into an express train on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Road coming West, at Alliance, Ohio, this evening, killing ten persons and wounding several others. The following are the killed as far as can be ascertained:

JACOB RUHY, of Alliance.
JOHN McINTYRE, of Alliance.
Dr. SMITH and lady, of Alliance.
J. ATTERHOLT, of New-Garden, Ohio.
Mrs. RITCHIE, of New-Garden, Ohio.
N. T. TAYLOR, of Philadelphia.
JOHN BROOKS, of New-Jersey.

Serious Steamboat Explosion on the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 8.

On Saturday night, at 9 o'clock, the steamboat *Kentucky*, lying forty miles above here, burst her steam-pipe, scalding eleven deck hands and firemen, and six deck passengers. Three of the injured have died. The others were brought to the Hospital here yesterday. All are badly hurt. It is thought that four or five more will die.

The Steamer City of Manchester.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 8.

The reported arrival of the steamer *City of Manchester* was incorrect. She has not yet been heard from.

Non-arrival of the Atlantic.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Dec. 9—2 A. M.

The steamship *Atlantic*, now due from Liverpool, is not in sight of this port.

Marine Items.

The British brig *Jerome*, ashore on Squam Beach, laid in the same position on Saturday. Most of her cargo has been discharged by wreckers. She makes no water, and it is expected she will be got off the first Spring tides.

The schooner *New-York*, from Richmond, recently ashore at Squam, has been got off, and was towed to the City by the steam-tug *Mercury*. She has received little damage. She was got off by Capt. [illegible], one of the underwriters' agents.

Capt. HAZARD, of steamtug *W. H. Webb*, came up to the City last evening, having been sixty miles off shore, and reports no inward-bound vessels in sight except four brigs. The steamboat *Hercules* had broken her shaft, and was taken in tow by the *Hudson*.

A Whale's Head Brought In.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your issue of Dec. 3, under the head of "Marine Items," contains the notice of the arrival of ship *James Arnold* on Saturday. In addition to the blubber brought into the port and reported, she brought the entire head of a Sperm Whale, supposed to be about one year old. The head alone would weigh about one and a half tons, and will make from four to five bbls. of oil. The head still remains in the street near the place where it was landed, for the inspection of the public. After the oil is taken out and the bone properly cleaned, the skeleton will be presented by Mr. ARNOLD to the free public Library. I believe this to be the first Sperm Whale's head ever brought to this port. It is regarded as a great curiosity. J. B.

THE HUDSON RIVER.—The basin is frozen over and the river is covered with floating ice. The steamer *New World* left this afternoon at 1 o'clock with a large cargo of provisions and merchandise. The *Isaac Newton* is at the dock, and will not probably leave before to-morrow. Tows are being made up for the *Austin* and *Ontario*. The *F. G. Coffin* has been laid up for the season.—*Albany Journal 8th.*

FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The receipts into the State Treasury of Pennsylvania, during the year ending the 30th ult., amounted to $[illegible], and the expenditures to $6,277,142, leaving a balance of $1,244,796.

The charges against the coal-dealers of Cincinnati for using [illegible] have been dismissed on account of some informality in the proceedings.

MRS. ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING'S NEW POEM.

The present age has undergone a great change in its relations to literature. Though not so productive, perhaps, of works of genius as in the earlier portion of the century, it is far more [illegible] and receptive in appreciating them when they do appear. If authors are less numerous, critics, at any rate, are more philosophical. Here, for instance, is a poem of many thousand lines in blank verse, which, placed alongside of its [illegible] similar fellow, the Excursion, would have been, thirty years ago, damned, almost as a matter of course, with that ill-received production of WORDSWORTH. The fatal necessity of having [illegible], unlike MILTON, upon an age too [illegible], of hiding the remainder of his great heart-work in his portfolio, to bequeath a legacy to his posterity [illegible] the odium and ignominy of his contemporaries for his expressing the gentlest and truest [illegible] in the guise of numbers—this injustice [illegible] be tolerated no longer. If the age is barren, [illegible] thankful that it is just. But it is not [illegible] which is given birth to such productions in [illegible] literature as *Jane Eyre*, *Pendennis*, *Little Dorrit* and *Aurora Leigh*. There is a new atmosphere in these writings, which our fathers breathed [illegible]. Had a stray breath of it got into their drawing rooms, they would have incontinently [illegible] the doors. How *Aurora Leigh* would have [illegible] their proprieties! Yet they were not [illegible] very delicate or refined people, and [illegible] which bears the impress of ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING is both delicate and refined. [illegible], however, it is. WORDSWORTH was gravely [illegible] for introducing into the lordly company of poetry and fiction so unromantic a hero as [illegible], a peddler who presumed to carry [illegible] with him beside his pack—his soul for [illegible]. As if a peddler could have a sentiment, [illegible] or an association. Mrs. BROWNING, so [illegible] chief of the poetic female mind of [illegible], of present days or of past—no rash [illegible], no bold experimenter on the tolerance of the public, introduces one of her heroines to the best society of England and America in the person of a tramper's daughter, of a parentage of vice and intemperance, herself the victim of unmeasured brutality—yet the fruitful stock of human and [illegible] virtue. Will any critic feel himself called upon to revise the old conventionalisms and [illegible] this heroine—"shocking—positively shocking—[illegible] out of literature?"

Aurora Leigh is a novel in verse, if you will, or a book of social philosophy if you prefer it, or a code of perceptions in literature and art.

As a novel, its incidents are subordinate to its reflections; yet it has action sufficient to keep the "general" reader—the "particular" will not need [illegible]—thoroughly awake through ten thousand lines, more or less, and more than less, of [illegible] blank verse. This medium is, of itself, a [illegible]. Pure, simple, lively, flexible, it is [illegible] verse, as no living open can command in greater perfection. We know of none which approaches it in easy grace. ROGERS's lines are smooth, but we see the tools lying about which had given the polish. BARRY CORNWALL has a [illegible] in his dramatic writings. The [illegible] has the purity and progress of one of its [illegible] mountain rivulets. Nothing [illegible] more chaste, or delicate or simple, in its [illegible] strength than the same verse in the narrative pieces of TENNYSON. But none of these [illegible] Pegasus with a freer rein than the [illegible] of *Aurora Leigh*. How exquisitely [illegible] Aurora [illegible] and bears the [illegible] in its [illegible] movement! Leigh, by the way, is softened in the pronunciation, as if written Lee.

The story is briefly this: Aurora is the offspring of an English gentleman of wealth, who [illegible] in love with and marries a fair Italian girl, whom he first sees in a priestly procession in Florence. The mother dies in her daughter's infancy, and [illegible] intimacy in childhood with her father in a mountain home in Tuscany [illegible] with his death. The proud, passionate, [illegible], sensitive child of the South, an orphan, passes to the pupilage of a maiden aunt in England, whose nose had been put out of joint by the marriage—a character admirably drawn, not a caricature, but, though a cramped, gnarled growth of society, with allowance of human emotion. As one of several highly felicitous female portraitures sprinkled through the volume, and which bear marks like a sculptor's ideals of a close intimacy with real originals, we may present the first outline of this portrait to the reader:

I think I see my father's sister stand
Upon the hall-step of her country-house
To give me welcome. She stood straight and calm,
Her somewhat narrow forehead braided tight
As if for taming accidental thoughts
From possible pulses; brown hair pricked with grey
By frigid use of life, (she was not old,
Although my father's elder by a year,)
A nose drawn sharply, yet in delicate lines;
A close mild mouth, a little soured about
The ends, through speaking unrequited loves,
Or peradventure niggardly half-truths;
Eyes of no color,—once they might have smiled,
But never, never have forgot themselves
In smiling; cheeks in which was yet a rose
Of perished summers, like a rose in a book,
Kept more for ruth than pleasure,—if past bloom,
Past fading also.
She had lived, we'll say,
A harmless life, she called a virtuous life,
A quiet life, which was not life at all,
(But that she had not lived enough to know),
Between the vicar and the county squires,
The lord-lieutenant looking down sometimes
From the empyreal, to assure their souls
Against chance vulgarisms, and, in the abyss,
The apothecary looked on once a year,
To prove their soundness of humility.
The poor-club exercised her Christian gifts
Of knitting stockings, stitching petticoats,
Because we are of one flesh after all
And need one flannel, (with a proper sense
Of difference in the quality)—and still
The book-club, guarded from your modern trick
Of shaking dangerous questions from the crease,
Preserved her intellectual. She had lived
A sort of cage-bird life, born in a cage,
Accounting that to leap from perch to perch
Was act and joy enough for any bird.
Dear heaven, how silly are the things that live
In thickets, and eat berries!

How distinctly this frozen lady is painted, as [illegible] in her frigid atmosphere as HOGARTH's [illegible] in his Winter print of Morning.

It is evident that the warm Italian nature of Aurora will be [illegible] congealed by this northern [illegible]. Her youth is of course in danger of being sacrificed to the conventionalisms and so-called [illegible] of the ordinary English,—and for that [illegible] routine of female education. But nature had got the start of the [illegible], and the girl was wayward to save some [illegible] for herself. She has a lover, too, [illegible] of the book, Romney Leigh—who is, by the way, not a very attractive sort of hero—a [illegible] man, but a calculating moralist, a kind of refined Gradgrind, a utilitarian philanthropist, the goodness in him starched into a stiff formula of behavior—beneficial but unpleasant. A little spontaneity at the outset would have saved this man much misery through life. The better he sought to protect himself and his schemes, the worse they were protected. His first misfortune was losing the hand of the fair Aurora; his cool didactic philosophies of the superiority of his sex not suiting her ardent impulses. His head is too much for his heart. The lady, it must be admitted, is a little exacting—since she has all along [illegible] affection for her cousin. She rejects him in the [illegible] of the aunt, who suddenly quitting this earthly scene shortly after, a wide separation of parties ensues.

The death of the aunt is a powerful sketch of tragic emotion, recalling to us somewhat, in its incident and the accompanying reflections, the [illegible] exit of HAWTHORNE's Judge Pyncheon in the House of the Seven Gables.

Bolt upright in [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Which filled the Chamber with its July burst
When Susan drew the curtains, ignorant
Of who sate open-eyed behind her. There,
She sate . . it sate . . we said "she" yesterday—
[illegible] unbroken seal
As Susan gave it to her hand last night:
All night she held it. If its news referred
To duchies or to dunghills, not an inch
She'd budge, 'twas obvious, for such worthless odds:
Nor, though the stars were suns, and overburned
Their spheric limitations, swallowing up
Like wax the azure spaces, could they force
Those open eyes to wink once. What last sight
Had left them blank and flat so,—drawing out
The faculty of vision from the roots,
As nothing more, worth seeing, remained behind?

The letter in her hand is a generous device of Cousin Romney to secure a fortune to Aurora. It is a deed of gift to the sum of thirty thousand pounds, to be inherited under the residuary clause of her will by the niece. The latter scents and exposes the contrivance, and, proudly shaking off the dust of the ancestral scene, of which she was disinherited by her semi-foreign parentage, departs for London, entering upon the great metropolis in the character of an author by profession.

This portion of the work is an animated sketch of the literary life of a productive writer, and pairs off with the brilliant portraits by THACKERAY, of the other sex. A few minutes with the lady in her boudoir, looking over the letters of the day, will admit the reader to many of the secrets of modern criticism. Any one acquainted with the characteristics of the writings of Mrs. BROWNING, will see that the labors of the reviewing tribe are rather comprehensively forestalled in this lively enumeration:

Bland's Ord, the writer in the "Lady's Fan,"
Requests my judgment . . that, afterwards.
Kate Ward desires the model of my cloak,
And signs, "Elisha to you." Pringle Sharpe
Presents his work on "Social Conduct," . . craves
A little money for his pressing debts . . .
From me, who scarce have money for my needs,—
Art's fiery chariot which we journey in
Being apt to singe our singing-robes to holes,
Although you ask me for my cloak, Kate Ward!
Here's Rudgely knows it,—editor and scribe—
He's "forced to marry where his heart is not,
Because the purse lacks where he lost his heart."
Ah,——lost it because no one picked it up!
That's really loss! (and passable impudence.)
My critic Hammond flatters prettily,
And wants another volume like the last.
My critic Belfair wants another book
Entirely different, which will sell, (and live?)
A striking book, yet not a startling book,
The public blames originalities,
(You must not pump spring-water unawares
Upon a gracious public, full of nerves—)
Good things, not subtle, new yet orthodox,
As easy reading as the dog-eared page
That's fingered by said public, fifty years,
Since first taught spelling by its grandmother,
And yet a revelation in some sort:
That's hard, my critic Belfair! So—what next?
My critic Stokes objects to abstract thoughts;
"Call a man, John, a woman, Joan," says he,
"And do not prate so of humanities:"
Whereat I call my critic, simply Stokes.
My critic Jobson recommends more mirth,
Because a cheerful genius suits the times,
And all true poets laugh unquenchably
Like Shakespeare and the gods. That's very hard.
The gods may laugh, and Shakespeare; Dante smiled
With such a deadly heart on two pale lips,
We cry, "Weep rather, Dante." Poems are
Men, if true poems: and who dares exclaim
At any man's door, "Here, 'tis probable
The thunder fell last week, and killed a wife,
And scared a sickly husband—what of that?
Get up, be merry, shout, and clap your hands,
Because a cheerful genius suits the times—"?
None says so to the man,—and why indeed
Should any to the poem?

Another important actor now appears upon the stage, a bold, adventurous, spoilt widow, Lady Waldemar, who, setting her cap for the wealthy, social philanthropist, is bent upon defeating a quixotic match he has upon the tapis with a daughter of the people whom he has fallen in with upon his errands of benevolence. The latter character, Marian Erle, is powerfully delineated, though her suffering is such an overwhelming act of fate, as to limit her actions in the world to a narrow sphere. Romney, who has a touch of vain glory in his beneficence, is to marry the lady at a fashionable West-end church, and Mayfair and St. Giles meet for the ceremony. The chat and dialogue here of both classes is in a very spirited, natural vein, in execution worthy of the gossiping party in THEOCRITUS. Would the reader hear a little of this patter?

—'Yes, really, if we've need to wait in church,
We've need to talk there.'—'She? 'Tis Lady Ayr,
In blue—not purple! that's the dowager.'
—'She looks as young.'—'She flirts as young, you mean!
Why if you had seen her upon Thursday night,
You'd call Miss Norris modest.'—'*You* again!
I waltzed with you three hours back. Up at six,
Up still at ten; scarce time to change one's shoes.
I feel white and sulky as a ghost,
So pray don't speak to me, Lord Belcher.'—'No,
I'll look at you instead, and it's enough
While you have that face.' 'In church, my lord! fie, fie!'
—'Adair, you stayed for the Division?'—'Lost
By one.' 'The devil it is! I'm sorry for't.
And if I had not promised Mistress Grove'..
—'You might have kept your word to Liverpool.'
'Constituents must remember, after all,
We're mortal.'—'We remind them of it.'—'Hark,
The bride comes! Here she comes, in a stream of milk!'
—'There? Dear, you are asleep still; don't you know
The five Miss Granvilles? always dressed in white
To show they're ready to be married.'—'Lower!
The aunt is at your elbow.'—'Lady Maud,
Did Lady Waldemar tell you she had seen
This girl of Leigh's?' 'No,—wait! 'twas Mrs. Brookes,
Who told me Lady Waldemar told her—
No, 'twasn't Mrs. Brookes.'—'She's pretty?'—'Who?
Mrs. Brookes? Lady Waldemar?'—'How hot!
Pray is't the law to-day we're not to breathe?
You're treading on my shawl—I thank you, Sir.'
—'They say the bride's a mere child, who can't read,
But knows the things she shouldn't, with wide-awake
Great eyes. I'd go through fire to look at her.'

If this is light reading, not so a passage in immediate connection. The faces of the poor:

Faces!—O my God,
We call those, faces? men's and women's . . ay,
And children's;—babies, hanging like a rag
Forgotten on their mother's neck,—poor mouths,
Wiped clean of mother's milk by mother's blow,
Before they are taught her cursing. Faces . . phew,
We'll call them vices festering to despairs,
Or sorrows petrifying to vices: not
A finger-touch of God left whole on them;
All ruined, lost—the countenance worn out
As the garments, the will dissolute as the acts,
The passions loose and draggling in the dirt
To trip the foot up at the first free step!—
Those faces! 'twas as if you had stirred up hell
To heave its lowest dreg-fiends uppermost
In fiery swirls of slime,—such strangled fronts,
Such obdurate jaws were thrown up constantly,
To twit you with your race, corrupt your blood,
And grind to devilish colors all your dreams
Henceforth, . . though, haply, you should drop asleep
By clink of silver waters, in a muse
On Raffael's mild Madonna of the Bird.

Mark the sudden relief of sunshine in the beautiful close of the passage—a trait frequent with Mrs. BROWNING.

Lady Waldemar does prevent the marriage. She induces Marion to depart with an attendant of her own choosing. The victim falls a prey to violence, and is next met with in Paris, a mother living only in her child. Shall this injured woman be an outcast? Society answers such questions with a fearfully unanimous affirmative. It is the noble privilege of an honored mother of England,—an intellectual exponent of her sex for the world,—a lady whose simple, truthful life, unimpeachable, seeks no empty glory of the reformer, who justifies religion and every home morality, a voice unquestionable—to reply in the tenderness of a woman's heart, with the inspired eloquence of the singer, No! The Muse severs this sorrow for all coming time under the wings of her protection. A blessing on thee, gentle lady and poetess, from the aggrieved of the world, whose uninvited innocent degradation becomes their exaltation.

It is noticeable enough that this demonstration should come not from the stronger sex, from a social reformer or a State moralist, from the pulpit or Parliament, but from a delicate, fragile woman. But her true delicacy is her true strength. Let Nature generously bestow one faculty with hearty good will, and its complement will not be wanting. It is artifice only which is limited in capacity to one trick.

The sequel of the story may be readily anticipated—Lady Waldemar's [illegible] is exposed, and an exposure brings about an understanding between the cousins—lovers [illegible] have learnt much in [illegible] the [illegible] imagination philosopher, that a little more nature and less restraint would have produced better practical results; while the lady has studied in the school of experience, has found life superior to literature, and [illegible], and, woman of genius as she is, acquiesces in the attainable results.

There is a remarkable similarity, by the way, in *Aurora Leigh* to an incident in *Jane Eyre*—in the blindness of Romney. The reader will recall the same disaster—happening in each case too at the conflagration of the owner's dwelling—to Mr. Rochester, and its corresponding appeal to the sympathies of CURRER BELL's heroine.

In this glance at a portion of the outline of a large volume we have but feebly indicated its pervading interest, which is that of thoughtful, profound reflection on the problems of society and individual life. In these Mrs. BROWNING is no visionary, nor is she that terrible thing, a didactic professor in petticoats. She has much to say—says it at times with a fullness which requires some patience on the part of the reader anxious to get on with the narrative; but the whole is couched in so pure and elegant an expression, is relieved by so frequent playfulness and pathos—by such vivid touches of the imagination—that it will attract again and again.

It would be doing the reader injustice not to present a few of the numerous exquisite detachable passages in the book. Here is a bit of charming feminine gracefulness, in a sentiment too delicate for a masculine pen—Motherhood in its charge of Infancy:

Women know
The way to rear up children, (to be just,)
They know a simple, merry, tender knack
Of tying sashes, fitting baby-shoes,
And stringing pretty words that make no sense,
And kissing full sense into empty words;
Which things are corals to cut life upon,
Although such trifles: children learn by such,
Love's holy earnest in a pretty play,
And get not over-early solemnized,—
But seeing, as in a rose-bush, Love's Divine,
Which burns and hurts not,—not a single bloom,—
Become aware and unafraid of Love.
Such good do mothers. Fathers love as well
—Mine did, I know,—but still with heavier brains,
And wills more consciously responsible,
And not as wisely, since less foolishly;
So mothers have God's license to be missed.

Another, not wholly unlike—A Girl's Blush:

Girls blush, sometimes, because they are alive,
Half wishing they were dead to save the shame,
The sudden blush devours them, neck and brow;
They have drawn too near the fire of life, like gnats,
And flare up bodily, wings and all. What then?
Who's sorry for a gnat—or girl?
I blushed.
I feel the brand upon my forehead now
Strike hot, sear deep, as guiltless men may feel
The felon's iron, say, and scorn the mark
Of what they are not. Most illogical,
Irrational nature of our womanhood,
That blushes one way, feels another way,
And prays, perhaps, another! After all,
We cannot be the equal of the male,
Who rules his blood a little.

There are many descriptions of scenery, rare glimpses of England, France and Italy. This of a London fog strikes us as eminently forcible and original:

Or I saw
Fog only, the great tawny weltering fog,
Involve the passive city, strangle it
Alive, and draw it off into the void,
Spires, bridges, streets, and squares, as if a sponge
Had wiped out London,—or as noon and night
Had clapped together and utterly struck out
The intermediate time, undoing themselves
In the act. Your city poets see such things,
Not despicable. Mountains of the South,
When, drunk and mad with elemental wines,
They rend the seamless mist and stand up bare,
Make fewer singers, haply. No one sings,
Descending Sinai; on Parnassus mount,
You take a mule to climb, and not a muse,
Except in fable and figure: forests chant
Their anthems to themselves, and leave you dumb.
But sit in London, at the day's decline,
And view the city perish in the mist,
Like Pharaoh's armaments in the deep Red Sea,—
The chariots, horsemen, footmen, all the host,
Sucked down and choked to silence—then, surprised
By a sudden sense of vision and of tune,
You feel as conquerors, though you did not fight,
And you and Israel's other singing girls,
Ay, Miriam with them, sing the song you choose.

There is nothing in COWPER or WORDSWORTH more touching than this picture of a hospital, with the reflections of its inmate, Marian, of the tale:

She stirred—the place seemed new and strange as death.
The white strait bed, with others strait and white,
Like graves dug side by side, at measured lengths,
And quiet people walking in and out
With wonderful low voices and soft steps,
And apparitional equal care for each,
Astonished her with order, silence, law:
And when a gentle hand held out a cup,
She took it, as you do at sacrament,
Half awed, half melted,—not being used, indeed,
To so much love as makes the form of love
And courtesy of manners. Delicate drinks
And rare white bread, to which some dying eyes
Were turned in observation. O my God,
How sick we must be, ere we make men just!
I think it frets the saints in heaven to see
How many desolate creatures on the earth
Have learnt the simple dues of fellowship
And social comfort, in a hospital,
As Marian did. She lay there, stunned, half tranced,
And wished, at intervals of growing sense,
She might be sicker yet, if sickness made
The world so marvelous kind, the air so hushed,
And all her wake-time quiet as a sleep;
For now she understood, (as such things were,)
How sickness ended very oft in heaven,
Among the unspoken raptures. Yet more sick,
And surelier happy. Then she dropped her lids,
And, folding up her hands as flowers at night,
Would lose no moment of the blessed time.

We might extend these passages freely and add those of a different character—our copy is abundantly pencilled for the purpose. But we forbear. *Aurora Leigh* is a prominent book of the season, and is worthy of universal acceptation. The exquisitely-toned music in this author, the elevation and pathos, the joy and sorrow of this richly-gifted nature:—it is no mean spirit by which they are worthily accepted.

Aurora Leigh has an autobiographic interest, not in its adventures, but in its sentiment. It is in a great measure "the history of an individual mind." Indeed the author calls attention to this phase of the work in the dedication to her accomplished "cousin and friend," the poet JOHN KENYON, when she writes of the poem as "the most mature of my works, and the one into which my highest convictions upon Life and Art have entered." There are portions of it which apparently reflect with accuracy personal experiences of the author in her early life, as her later residence at Florence supplies numerous local traits of feeling and description. Not that Mrs. BROWNING has incurred the trials in the world of her *Aurora* or *Marian*. These are but the machinery of passion. The soul is common to us all, with its heritage of the woes and joys of all the race. The biographic arrangement of the puppets is of secondary importance. *Aurora's* history we have seen; Mrs. BROWNING's is simple, perhaps hardly less remarkable. Born in London of a wealthy family, her early development was extraordinary in sensibility and poetic cultivation and learned application. She began writing, we are told, at ten, and at fifteen her powers were acknowledged by her friends. Oxford has turned out few better Grecians, at least in the heart of the matter, than was ELIZABETH BARRETT. Her first published volume, *An Essay on Mind, with other Poems*, is dated 1826. Probably the writer was then about seventeen, the author of a metaphysical poem which might be valued higher if the author had not herself so greatly elevated the standard by which to measure her own productions. The few poems added give early evidence of that charm of enthusiasm, delicacy and pathos, the essential spirits of Love, which have never deserted the pen of the author. "Weep," she sings:

Weep, as if you thought of laughter!
Smile, as tears were coming after!
Marry your pleasures to your woes;
And think life's green well worth its rose.

Then came, in 1833, *Prometheus Bound*, translated from the Greek of ÆSCHYLUS, and Miscellaneous poems by the Translator. The translation has since been [illegible] in her "W[illegible]" new one. If the poems have not been [illegible] her writings, they [illegible] "the world will willingly let die."

For ever, since my childish [illegible]
Could rest on Nature's [illegible]
For ever, since my childish [illegible]
Could name the themes our bards have sung;
So long, the sweetness of their singing
Hath been to me a rapture bringing!—
Yet ask me not the reason why
I have delight in minstrelsy.

Five years later appeared *The Seraphim, and other Poems*, a great advance on the previous excellence. There was the inspiration of the Sybil in the [illegible] utterance of spirituality. "Cowper's Grave" in this volume, proved, too, a firmer tread on the solid earth. It was about this time that the authoress suffered from the breaking of a blood-vessel in the lungs, and the disaster doomed her to years of solitary confinement, if that may be said of one to whom all the great minds of the world were present. The death of a brother, with two of his companions, lost in the upsetting of a boat at a watering-place where she had gone for her health, was an additional blow which darkened the naturally grave temperament of the young poetess. The spirituality of her writings was deepened. In 1844 the fruits of her retirement appeared in two new volumes of Poems. The chief was entitled "A Drama of Exile," an exquisite lyric version of a theme where not to fail was to succeed—and it was a success. "The Cry of the Children," "Lady Geraldine's Courtship," and other universally recognized poems, accompanied the "Drama." The next event of the poet's life was her marriage to the poet BROWNING, a happy event for both, if we may judge from the new triumphs they have since severally gained in literature. BROWNING's last book is his best, and Mrs. BROWNING has acquired a larger scope in her Italian poem—a consummate picture of the late revolutionary movement, *Casa Guidi Windows*, or scenes from her chamber window in Florence. *Aurora Leigh* is a still advancing growth—true to the first impulses of the young writer, abounding in the classical tastes of her first love, infused with the pathos of her second period, broadening into the spirit of the age and the prophecy of the future. Nature, learning and life work harmoniously in the product.

PARIS GOSSIP.

Exciting Drama in English Life at Paris—Poor Proprietors in the Metropolis—The English Colony at Cannes—Paul Delaroche.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 17, 1856.

The English population of Paris are in a great state of excitement this week on account of a singular drama which has just passed here, in which their countrymen were the principal actors. The incidents recall in some points the now celebrated history of WILLIAM PALMER, the elegant murderer, who associated with the habits of refined life the practices of the highest crime. I was about to repeat the history to you as I heard it in English circles, when the Sunday edition of *Le Nord*, the Russian journal of Brussels, arrived, containing the details in a concise, and I believe correct form. I send you these details almost in the words of the Russian journal, adding only the names of the principal actors in the drama, which *Le Nord* does not give, and an important circumstance in connection with the last hours of the deceased. A judicial investigation has commenced, and at this moment it is believed by many that a crime is concealed behind the tragedy which I am going to recount.

On Sunday, two weeks ago, the last steeple chase of the season took place at La Marche. It was the occasion of the reunion of all the fashionable sportsmen of the city, and the day had been unusually gay and animated. In the evening, as the elegant crowd returned to Paris, a phaeton drawn by a spirited horse, was overturned in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice, just outside the barrier. The phaeton belonged to Mr. BURDETT, cousin of the well-known English millionaire, Miss BURDETT COUTTS, a sportsman well-known in high life at Paris. The carriage was driven by Mr. BURDETT himself, and at his side was seated Mr. BERTELLE, a young friend and compatriot.

Mr. BERTELLE had gone to the races in the morning in his own calash, but he had lent it to bring back to Paris a jockey who had been seriously wounded by the fall of his horse in one of the races, and mounted himself in the carriage of his friend BURDETT. When the accident happened in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice, both gentlemen either sprang or fell to the ground clear of the carriage. Mr. BURDETT was not hurt; the fall was much more serious for his companion. Mr. BERTELLE died two days afterwards, on Tuesday, and was interred on Thursday.

Messrs. BURDETT and BERTELLE lived together in the closest intimacy. They had the same tastes and shared the same pleasures since Mr. BERTELLE had taken up his residence on the Continent. But for a fortuitous circumstance, and one entirely independent of the will of the two parties, they would have been brothers-in-law. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, sister of Mr. BURDETT, had been on the point of marrying Mr. BERTELLE. The affair had progressed so far that the house where the honeymoon was to have been passed had been rented and furnished at Brighton, when Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, who believed that she had good reasons for calling herself a widow, learned that Mr. CUNNINGHAM still lived.

This revelation brought to the now distracted woman a whole America of troubles. Mr. CUNNINGHAM, a vagabond of the lowest category, had left some time ago for Australia, from whence he wrote home occasionally to his family. There are good reasons in fact why these outcasts from elegant life should not neglect their friends; the affection or the pity of the family is the only purse which remains open to them, and they have recourse to it as often as the immense distance permits. When two or three packet-boats have arrived without bringing a draft drawn by the distress of the adventurer on the kindness of his mother, wife or sister, it may safely be concluded that he has found the end of his miseries in death.

It had been nearly two years since Mrs. CUNNINGHAM had heard any news whatever from her husband, so that she had made all her arrangements for contracting, in all surety of conscience, a new marriage. Suddenly the lost husband turned up in an obscure corner of London. He occupies the lowest place in the stable of a livery establishment. The wife, frightened at the resurrection of her husband, and shocked at his degradation, fled to the Continent. Mr. BERTELLE, also, seeing his hopes of marriage thus suddenly dissipated, traversed the Channel and rejoined, at Paris, his late affianced bride.

The history commences at a drama—a romance intervenes. If these were adventures invented at pleasure, one might put more order and more of unity in their relation. But we must follow the reality in all its zigzags.

Mr. BERTELLE and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM both belonged to a rank too distinguished, too observant of strict propriety, to permit themselves an intimacy that could be seen by all the world. They, therefore, lived separately, each one having their own house, where they lived grandly, honorably, sumptuously, even, as was in keeping with their fortunes and their elevated rank in society.

At Paris Mr. BERTELLE was led naturally to form an intimacy with Mr. BURDETT, brother of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, who came so near being his brother-in-law. I have already said that they had similar tastes and habits; I should add that they were about the same age. BERTELLE was a few years younger than his friend, who is about 32.

In friendship as in love, it is not possible to sustain a variety of habits or a variety of affections, without one taking the lead of the others. Mr. BERTELLE neglected for his new companion his former comrades of predilection. The latter did not see themselves supplanted without conceiving a certain degree of hatred to their rival, so much the more as BERTELLE, who was rich and a high liver, did not always, perhaps, count scrupulously with them the cost of their common pleasures.

The day of the interment of Mr. BERTELLE, his discontented friends, and especially one of them, Mr. CLEMENS, Irish by birth, who had been replaced by Mr. BURDETT in the functions of the Pylades of the defunct, did not stop at showing his displeasure towards Mr. BURDETT; he pronounced boldly against him the gravest accusations. He went so far as to accuse him of the death of Mr. BERTELLE. A quarrel and great confusion ensued in the midst of the funeral ceremonies, which required the intervention of the police to arrest.

A few hours after the accident on the Avenue de l'Imperatrice, a physician had been summoned by telegraph from London, by [illegible] and his sister, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. He arrived on Tuesday, and soon after arriving saw Mr. BERTELLE expire in his own hands. Two hours [illegible].

The deceased left a will by which Mrs. CUNNINGHAM inherits one-half of his property. The other half goes to his sister, and his brothers are thus disinherited. But this testament will be contested.

The enemies of Mr. BURDETT did not cease their accusations after the scene of the interment. They spoke out so clearly, they so openly accused Mr. BURDETT of being guilty of the death of their late friend, that the legal authorities have taken the affair in hand. The corpse of Mr. BERTELLE has been exhumed, and submitted to autopsy practiced by men of art. We might here, if we chose, seize the occasion to follow in the wake of EDGAR POE and of M. BAUDELAIRE; we might paint, analyze, dissect, for you this corpse still warm, but perhaps you will be satisfied with a résumé of the report of the medical men.

According to the doctors, and this is a strange fact in the history of this drama, BERTELLE was in such a state of health at the time of the accident on the avenue, that the injury there received only abridged his life a few days. The abuse of liquor and of pleasures had so completely broken down the health of the unfortunate man, that his existence was suspended by a hair. He carried with him the germ of more than one fatal malady. A physician, who had treated him for several years, declares that he was subject to fits of epilepsy.

As a result of the post mortem examination, no poison was found in his body. But they protest against the conclusiveness of this examination, because the criminals had taken the precaution to embalm the body of their victim, a proceeding, they contend, which rendered the examination deceptive, perhaps impossible. (And here arises a new question of interest in the field of legal medicine, which throws the case of PALMER's victims into the shade.) Mr. CLEMENS, the principal accuser, goes so far as to designate the hand that consummated the deed, who is none other than the doctor called in haste from London.

A fact, however, which singularly diminishes the weight of CLEMENS' accusations is, that this gentleman, after launching his charge, has suddenly disappeared, and up to this moment the search of the police for his traces rests fruitless. The public naturally demand whether it is not probable that this Mr. CLEMENS was not in the pursuit of some terrible vengeance, of which the motive is yet unknown, and for which all means were good.

Until the truth of this dark affair shall be brought to light, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM has placed herself formally under the protection of the French laws.

THE POOR PROPRIETORS!

The price of rents in Paris two years ago was about equal to the price of rents at this moment in London or New-York. Since that time this figure has been doubled. The cause is to be found, without the aid of any complicated calculations, in the immense demolitions which have taken place for the embellishment of the city. With the scarcity of houses, according to the natural laws of commerce, follows an augmentation of price, and at the same time of exigencies on the part of landlords. After thus having briefly disposed of the cause, it is the exigencies of the landlords to which I wish to devote a little space. When houses are scarce it requires but a little stretch of philosophy to understand and to quietly submit to the payment of an increased price; but it is another thing to admit all the absurd requirements of the landlords.

Thus we hear of one landlord who, the moment he heard the house-hunter speak in good French, exclaimed, "Oh! you will not suit, Sir. We only let to English!"

A gentleman was about to close a bargain a few days ago, for a suite of rooms with a balcony on the boulevard, when the proprietor stopped and said to his tenant: "Pardon, Sir, but I ought to tell you that all my tenants who occupy front rooms are in the habit of going to the country, and of leaving me the keys, every time there is a public ceremony on the boulevard, such as reviews, illustrious funerals, entry of sovereigns, revolutions, or promenades of the fat ox." "Pardon, Sir," replied the gentleman in his turn, "Your tenants are free to absent themselves under such circumstances, if they choose, but as I am very curious to see such shows, I shall remain at home." "Oh, if that's the case, I am sorry. We will not be able to receive you, for my windows and balconies are all let to the large hotels of Paris, who occupy them on *fête* days with their lodgers." "But, Sir, it seems to me ——" "It is the habit of the house."

Another proprietor whose apartments suit, the price included, objects because the tenant keeps a dog.

Another objected to a cat, and when asked what security there would be against mice, replied stoically that cats scratched the wall paper and did other damage to the apartment, while mice only damaged the goods of the tenant!

Nearly all object to children. But this is not so serious a consideration, since it is the habit in Paris to send children to the country.

Another objects to a musician, and will not allow dancing in the house, because it shakes the floors.

A landlord objected to a tenant who proposed to take his sixth floor, because he had light hair. The landlord's lady, who lived on a lower floor, soon expected an addition to the family, and as she desired a child with black hair, she feared the unhappy consequences of a rencontre with the light-haired man on the stairs.

A landlord who had been absent, found, on his return, one of his female tenants in an "interesting situation." He flew into a passion, and demanded to know how she had dared to take such a liberty, when it was expressly stated in the lease that there were to be no children! Like the husband who returned, after three years' residence in California, and found a similar state of affairs at home, he refused to acknowledge the situation "interesting."

THE ENGLISH COLONY AT CANNES.

The spot chosen by Lord BROUGHAM for a residence at Cannes, in the south of France, promises to become soon an exclusively English population. Lord ELLENBOROUGH has just become the purchaser, at the price of fifty thousand dollars, of a charming castle, in the gothic style, constructed recently by another Englishman, Mr. WOLFID. In visiting Scotland, a few years ago, Mr. WOLFID was struck with the appearance of a gothic castle, beautifully situated on the borders of the Ben Lomond. He took the design of it, traced the plan and the elevation, and resolved to reproduce this building on the picturesque heights of Cannes, already embellished by the villas Brougham, Leader, Osmasson, Borington and others.

Eighteen months afterwards the sailors on the bosom of the Mediterranean could see rising up the high towers and battlements of the castle of Mr. WOLFID. Lord ELLENBOROUGH, who lately visited Cannes, was astonished in seeing, a thousand miles from home, the old manor of his ancestors. In a few hours the sale was signed and sealed. The new owner immediately ordered his arms placed throughout the building, and already occupies his new residence. But his towers, his keeps and battlements, instead of being enveloped by the fogs of Ben Lomond, reflect themselves in the blue crystal of the waters of the Mediterranean.

A WORD ON PAUL DELAROCHE.

You have no doubt already announced the death of this great artist—the Walter Scott of painters, who has just left for the country where awaits him his little princes smothered by RICHARD, of Glocester, and his Jane Grey, cut in two by a blow of the ax. Since he had lost his wife, daughter of HORACE VERNET, DELAROCHE resembled a body without a soul. The present society, so positive and so realist, so loving of mammon and of the ugly side of nature, displeased and irritated him, and he left this world almost with joy. For the last ten years PAUL DELAROCHE had become hypochondriac. He showed no signs of emotion in regard to the great Exhibition of last year, in which the works of artists of all nations were to enter into competition. He no longer looked at life on its bright side. Although his condition was alarming, his death was not expected so soon. From time to time the illustrious invalid, seated in his arm chair, said to his son and his friends: "Will I ever see blossom the Spring of 1857?" He died taking a foot-bath, of hydropsy of the liver and aneurism of the heart.

MALAKOFF.

Foreign Personal Gossip.

Speaking of Mr. BRIGHT's rumored retirement from public life, the London *Times* says: The Hon. Member for Manchester was compelled, last session, from the effects of years of overwork of body and mind, and under medical advice, to discontinue for a while his attendance in the House of Commons. His subsequent tour and field sports in Scotland and Wales, though tending much to improve his general health, failed in completely reëstablishing his mental vigor. On the earnest recommendation of his physicians he has determined not to appear in Parliament [illegible] the ensuing session. [illegible] with some friends, for Paris, intending [illegible] months in the Italian States. The secession of such an eminent public man from Parliament, though only for another year, will be the subject of regret by all parties.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, now in [illegible], returning to England in the month of January. According to the *Times*, his friends are desirous of inducing him to accept "the honorable retirement and the high distinctions which all will agree he has fairly earned;" i. e., a Peerage and a seat in the House of Lords. While hoping that they will succeed, the *Times* says: "That Lord JOHN RUSSELL is likely to listen to these friendly counsels is, unhappily, not to be hoped. Urged on by a kind of chronic restlessness, he is rather anxious to try once more his fortune in the House of Commons. For many years past it has been obvious to all, except a few bigoted partisans, that Lord JOHN's political reputation has been on the wane. His conduct on many occasions exhibited that mixture of rashness and timidity which often betokens the decay of great powers, and gives warning of approaching feebleness."

We observe in the English papers notices of lectures delivered in London by Mr. [illegible], a Hungarian gentleman who was exiled with KOSSUTH, and spent a year or two in this country. The following touching letter was written by KOSSUTH to a gentleman whom he desired to interest in his success:

"[illegible], South Bank, Regent's-park, London, Oct. [illegible], 1856.—Dear Sir:—Mr. [illegible], one of my countrymen and fellow-exiles, would desire to deliver some lectures in Bristol and elsewhere—a task he is perfectly competent to venture on, both from his familiarity with public affairs, [illegible], and from his knowledge of the English language, uncommonly perfect in a foreigner; but, because a foreigner, he wants protection and patronage for getting a start. An exile's life is a hard fate, and the intention to maintain oneself with his own honorable exertions is commendable. You stand in the well-earned reputation of benevolence and influence. Your protection would insure his first success—his will be the task to deserve it by his abilities. Permit me to recommend him to your patronage. I beg to remain, with particular consideration, dear Sir, yours respectfully, KOSSUTH."

It appears that the Russian coolness shown in other places to the English, as contrasted with the French, has been also observed at a ball given [illegible] by M. [illegible], the Russian Ambassador. [illegible] of five English ships-of-the-line only [illegible] were invited, and they were treated with marked coolness by the Embassy, while a much larger number of French officers, [illegible] ship-of-the-line, were the objects of particular courtesy and attention.

A London paper says: "Among the passengers who went out in the *Orinoco*, which left Southampton on the 17th November, with the West India and Pacific Mails, were Dr. KANE, the Arctic navigator, and Mr. GRINNELL, a merchant of New-York, who sent out, at his sole expense, the American expedition in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, of which Dr. KANE took the charge. Dr. KANE, who is in ill health, is going to the West Indies, and Mr. GRINNELL accompanies him."

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, writing to his friend, Prof. [illegible], of Vienna, says that thirty-four sheets of the concluding part of his *Cosmos* are now set up in type, and the copies being struck off. The learned octogenarian says he hopes to see the whole of the work published before the end of the year.

Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, for some time past Governor of the Bahamas, has been promoted to the Governorship of Newfoundland, in succession to Mr. DARLING, now Governor of Jamaica.

Sir JAMES OUTRAM, K. C. B., left Southampton on Thursday, the 20th of November, for Bombay, in order to take the command of the British force destined to operate against Persia.

The Emperor and Empress of the French have, after all, decided to go to Fontainebleau, and forego there the festivities to which the Parisians have so greatly objected.

The Prince MENSCHIKOFF, ever to be remembered in connection with the defence of Sebastopol, has been traveling through Germany. According to latest accounts, he was at Frankfort [illegible].

Mr. DALLAS, the American Minister to London, and a large party, visited the Haymarket Theatre on the 21st ult., to witness the performance of [illegible] as *Charles Surface*, in the "School for Scandal."

Mr. THACKERAY is making a tour with his lectures on the Georges. His last address was delivered in Glasgow.

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN was on the 11th of November sworn in as Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

M. ANTONINI, the Neapolitan Minister at the Court of the Tuileries, has received his passports, and was to leave Paris on the 22d ult.

The King of Denmark, it is said, has serious intentions of abdicating, and retiring with the Countess DANNER to Switzerland.

The rumor that ESPARTERO was about to take up his residence at Genoa is contradicted by the Madrid *Epoca* of Nov. 11.

We regret to hear that Mr. W. H. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, lies dangerously ill of fever at Simpheropol.

KOSSUTH, having concluded his course of lectures on Italy at Manchester, is now delivering them at Liverpool to very large audiences.

GAVAZZI has been lecturing in London on Italian independence.

A Bear Hunt in the Mountains.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

MERCED RIVER, CALIFORNIA, Sept. 5, 1856.

I am just from a bear hunt. Mr. Grizzly Bear robbed me of 100 pounds bacon, no small item in house-keeping, and to play even I determined to kill the bear. He left his card in the shape of a grizzly paw on the side of my house, so I could not be mistaken in the thief. There was an Englishman stopping at my house who had been to visit some falls on this river, and not feeling well, concluded to stop a few days and recruit; he wished to accompany me, and started with a double barreled shot-gun, loaded as he supposed with slugs, but he had fine bird shot in it. After traveling about six miles we overtook Grizzly; the Englishman wanted to shoot; I told him to climb a tree and I would do the same and both fire, but [illegible] like he must shoot and fired away. The bear looked around. I had jumped behind a big pine. The bear saw the Englishman and took after him. He ran to a big tree. As it was too large to climb he started around the tree, the bear after him, but the bear being so large he could turn shorter than the animal, and managed to keep out of his way, except every now and then the bear would reach out his paw and rake him down behind, tearing his clothes and cutting him considerably; it acted somewhat like a spur to a horse. The fellow halloaed, like all the world, for me for help. I could not help laughing, yet I saw that it was impossible to help him. I felt rather backward as it was a dangerous business. They are very desperate, and, owing to their fat, are hard to kill. My only chance was to crease him or shoot off the spinal vertebra. If I should miss him I would shoot the man. If I did not hit him right I would have turned him on me, and I should have taken my turn running round my tree. The fool brought it on himself and should suffer—the case was desperate. I waited for an opportunity, dropped my rifle, and with pistol in hand made a sudden jump at the bear, staggered him with the fall, and drove my knife through the vertebra of the neck. He fell. I crawled off with the Englishman in the grass and hid. When the bear got on his feet again he must have torn up an acre of ground before he died. He weighed 850 pounds, and is called a small one.

The Englishman has left, and it will be many a year before that scene leaves his memory. I have meat and lard enough for the Winter, besides dividing with my neighbor, at whose house I write this.

Yours, X.

COUNTERFEITERS IN PATERSON.—The Paterson papers give an account of one of the most important arrests which has taken place for some time in that city, resulting in the imprisonment of three persons and the capture of their entire stock of notes, plates, engraver's tools, press, and all implements for counterfeiting. Officers SUTTON and HUDSON, with the Sheriff and his deputy, made a descent upon the place in so sudden a manner, that SUTTON burst open the door and caught the principal person in the very act of printing bills on the Newark Banking Company. The fellow was in his overalls, and had no time to think of an escape. A hundred or so of these on the Newark Bank lay on the fly-table, just from the press. It was a most dangerous counterfeit, so perfect that the Cashier of the Passaic Bank declared it as good a counterfeit as he had ever seen, and likely to deceive any person. Besides these, [illegible] the Bank of New-Jersey, [illegible] were found. Also a large lot of bank-note paper, and a number of [illegible]. The prisoners were immediately handcuffed and taken to prison, and the plates, presses, dies, &c., taken possession of by the Sheriff and officers.

[illegible] ... of her having [illegible] ... The hull of the [illegible] ... has yet been applied to the ... of the *Adriatic*, the immense size of the ... ever been built, having led to a miscalculation as to the time necessary to complete them. All the ... would have been ready ... at the expected time. But the ... are determined that she shall not go to sea until everything about her has been completed, ... her performances shall ... of the expectations that have been formed respecting her. It is probable that steam will be got up on her and the wheels turned next week. She is ... as human ingenuity can make ...

[illegible] and the La Grange troupe took out passports yesterday, at the Spanish Consul's office, for Havana. They leave for that port in the steamer which sails on the 19th inst.

[illegible] RAREY's friends are in great glee, presuming that no opposition will be made to the motion for his release on bail, at an early day.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening—ISAAC O. BARKER, President, in the Chair.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

A communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department was received, and ordered to be printed, giving the working plan for 1857. The title to the land for the new reservoir having been acquired, the Croton Board only await the action of the Legislature, in regard to bonds, to enable it to proceed with the work. The issue of bonds for this purpose is limited by the enactment authorizing their issue to 5 per cent. interest, on which terms no sales can be effected. Should the Legislature at their session (says the communication) authorize such increase in the interest as will enable the Comptroller to make available sale of the stocks by March next, the Board would be able to put part of the work under contract immediately thereafter, and would probably be able to get it so well advanced during the year as to require say $80,000 for payment on the contract. The following are the expenditures for the year: Croton water-work extension, $248,180; Aqueduct repairs and improvements, $46,000; water pipe, &c., laying, $91,300; cleaning, repairing and cleaning, $34,000; salaries, $24,[illegible]. Total, $[illegible].

COMMUNICATION FROM THE UNION FERRY COMPANY.

The following communication from the Union Ferry Company was presented by Alderman FOX, Chairman of the Committee on Ferries:

To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York:

The memorial of the Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn respectfully represents that the Roosevelt-street Ferry is comparatively a useless ferry, and is run at great pecuniary loss. That said ferry crosses the tracks of two other ferries, and thereby endangers the safety of passengers. Your memorialists are of opinion that the boats can be withdrawn therefrom without prejudice to the public interest. Your memorialists have been reluctantly but necessarily compelled to abolish commutation as one of the essential measures to increase the income of the ferries, so as to protect the stockholders of the Company from ultimate ruinous loss; but your memorialists are willing to comply with the generally expressed wish of citizens by returning to commutation, if your honorable body will sanction the withdrawal of the said Roosevelt-street Ferry. And your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

N. B. MORSE, President.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 8, 1856.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

THE METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY.

The Report of the Committee on Lamps and Gas, non-concurring to grant permission to the Metropolitan Gas Company to lay down mains in the streets, was adopted.

THE BELGIAN PAVEMENT.

The Report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of directing the Comptroller to make no further payments on the contract for paving Chatham-street and Bowery with Belgian pavement, until the same has been done according to the specifications, was adopted.

DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed to inquire into the condition of the books and affairs of the office of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, and also of any bureau in said department, with full power to send for books and persons and papers, to ascertain whether or not parties in the employ of the Corporation are interested in any manner in the carting of dirt and refuse from the streets, or with any parties having any contracts of any description with the Corporation, and report the whole facts ... the government and management of the official duties and responsibilities of the said department.

The resolution was adopted, and referred to the following special Committee—Aldermen VALENTINE, FULMER and MCCONKEY.

THE NEW RESERVOIR.

The report of the Finance Committee concurring with the Board of Councilmen, on a communication from the Comptroller, in relation to an application to the Legislature for an amendment to the act for the new Reservoir, was adopted.

The Board voted to concur with the Councilmen to have the streets cleaned by contract, in accordance with the specifications, published some time ago, in the Committee's report. The following was the vote—ayes 12, noes 3.

After passing upon some additional papers from the Board of Councilmen, the Board adjourned to Thursday.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met on Monday evening, the President, E. F. PINCKNEY, Esq., in the Chair.

A petition was presented, on the part of J. J. Bell, for permission to pave Wall-street, between Nassau and William, with Burr stone, he having made the necessary arrangements with the property-holders. Referred.

A petition of Engine Company No. 39, to have moneys returned to them, expended for room-hire, was also referred.

A resolution was referred, to pave Bleecker-street with Belgian pavement.

The Report of the Committee on Streets, amending a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, and in favor of directing the Eighth-Avenue Railroad Company to set in the curb and gutter stones of Vesey (south side) five feet, was laid over.

The Report of the Committee on Markets in favor of advertising for a location for a market on the North River, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A resolution was similarly referred, the object of which was to pave Battery-place from Broadway to the Hudson River.

The Board confirmed the contract for filling in certain sunken lots on Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

The Report of the Committee on Assessments in favor of confirming assessment list for paving Sixty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, was ..., as well as were also several other reports and resolutions.

The proposal to go into Committee of the Whole ... being put and lost, the question of adjournment was then put and carried by a vote of 24 to 22.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor ELY in the Chair. The first matter of interest was the presentation of a bill from A. T. STEWART & Co., amounting to $149 67, for carpeting and oil-cloth for the Court-room of the Common Pleas. The bill derived its interest from the fact that, on a previous occasion, the Committee on Civil Courts furnished a Court-room at $1 25 per yard for ... carpeting. Supervisor TUCKER found fault with the bill rendered by the Committee, who claimed that the article could not be bought at a lower price. When it became necessary to furnish the Common Pleas room, the Committee, by way of testing the truth of Mr. TUCKER's declaration, had him appointed a Committee of One, to furnish it. According to the bill, the honest Alderman succeeded in procuring a like material for $1 05 per yard, 20 cents per yard less than was paid by the regular Committee.

A communication was received from the Recorder and City Judge, asking an interpreter of German for their Court. It was referred.

The Board decided to increase the salary of the officers of the Superior Court, from $700 to $900 per annum. The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

Seventh Presbyterian Church.

This church was reopened for public worship yesterday, after having been closed for more than four months. During this interval it has been entirely remodeled. Every part of the interior has been altered to suit the demands of a cultivated taste. The fresco work is appropriate and chaste. The pulpit is spacious, and elegantly equipped. The pews are as comfortable as can possibly be desired. In a word, everything has been done on a liberal scale, and with intelligent views of what is due to the House of God, and to the wants of a congregation.

The brightness of the Sabbath was a fitting symbol of the feeling of this people on reëntering a sanctuary endeared to them by so many associations. The church was thronged.

The opening sermon was preached by the Pastor, Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, who chose for his text, Haggai, 2, 9: "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the Lord of hosts; and in this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of hosts." The preacher dwelt upon the scene which transpired at the laying of the foundation of the second temple, and alluded to the circumstances of the congregation, and their emotions on returning to their accustomed places in the sanctuary. After giving a ... history and description of the enterprising movements in which they have been engaged, and ... of the spirit which make worthy to adorn and ... in the midst of them, he proceeded to consider the richness of the grace of God, which has enabled a people to ... successfully through a work of this magnitude, and has caused to rise again the banner of the cross, which was unfurled upon the walls of the church, through ... and continuous a prosperity.

Rev. E. F. HATFIELD, D.D., the former pastor of the Church, preached in the afternoon, on Ephes. 2: 21, 22: "In whom all the building, fitly framed together, groweth unto a holy temple in the Lord: in whom ye also are builded together for a habitation of God through the Spirit." His subject was the Spiritual Temple, the Temple of believers. In considering this, he remarked on the Architect of this building, the foundation, the material of which it is composed, the structure itself and other appropriate topics suggested by the text.

In the evening, Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D.D., preached on Ephes. 5: 27: "That he might present it to himself, a GLORIOUS CHURCH, not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing." The preacher proposed as his theme, "the Glory of the Church," among the elements of which he noticed the *purity of the ministry*—the *purity of the doctrines* of the Church, and the *purity of her membership*.

The services were all solemn, interesting and impressive. Rev. D. B. COE, Rev. MILTON BADGER, D.D., and Rev. J. BRYANT SMITH were present during the day and assisted in the exercises.

The congregation have done an excellent work in rendering their sanctuary so attractive. They have resumed their labors with bright hopes for the future, and they give every indication of prosperity.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A ROW AMONG FRANK LESLIE'S ENGRAVERS.

A young engraver, named G. A. Oehlschlager, employed on *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, appeared yesterday before Justice DAVISON, and made a complaint against another engraver in the establishment, named Brightly, charging him with assault and battery. From Mr. Oehlschlager's statement, it appears that Brightly, who was one of Mr. Leslie's principal engravers, had been in the habit of placing his name on the best pictures. Some half dozen engravers employed in the establishment did not relish the sight of that name affixed to their own work. A view of Wheatland, the residence of the new President elect, was engraved for the forthcoming number, most of the work being done by Oehlschlager. Brightly, as usual, Oehlschlager alleges, placed his name upon it. The next day Oehlschlager erased the name, but Brightly put it on again, and this time on a part of the engraving where it could not be effaced. When Oehlschlager came in, Brightly asked him if he erased the name, and being told that he did, "pitched in," and seizing him by the collar dragged him about the room. Oehlschlager broke loose from his grasp and took up a graver to defend himself. Brightly seized a club some five feet long, and threatened to "knock his"—(and he swore at this point)—"brains out" if he did not give in. At this stage some of the bystanders interfered and terminated the battle. Brightly was required to give bail to answer the charge of assault. The assailant in this case stands six feet in his boots and well proportioned. The complainant is under the medium, and of very slender make.

EXAMINATION OF ACCREDITED "SHYSTERS" FOR "SKILLFUL PRACTICE."

George A. Hunt and Phillip Levy, designating themselves as lawyers who "practice" considerably about the Court of Judge Willis, at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, were examined yesterday before Justice WARREN, at the Fourth District Police Court, on a charge of defrauding Catharine Hasher, a German woman, out of $4 on the allegation of legal services. From the affidavit of Catharine, it appears that on the 28th of November last she went to the Thirty-second street Court to obtain the services of a German lawyer in order to take steps to get a divorce from her husband. She there encountered Mr. Hunt and Mr. Levy, who promised to give her their legal services. They accompanied Catharine to the Fourth District Police Court, and had a warrant issued for the arrest of her husband. They then proposed to see the case through for $10. Catharine offered to give $5. This sum they refused, saying it would be necessary to pay the officer arresting her husband something, and to come down with something to the Judge, too, which would leave them nothing out of the $5. Catharine, instead of being favorably influenced by these arguments, fell in her offer to $4, and there stuck with unyielding immobility. This latter sum the legal gentlemen finally concluded to take. After the payment of the money, Catharine was informed that it was not customary to pay officers and Judges such trifling sums as that obtained from her by her legal advisers, and she thereupon made a complaint against them.

Several witnesses were called and examined at considerable length, when the complaint was dismissed.

The "legal gentlemen" above mentioned, together with one or two friends with them, sought zealously to induce a belief in our reporter that the mention of the names of the parties in question was unnecessary. But upon that point he differed from them.

RAISING MONEY BY ONE'S WITS.

A man calling himself Philip Thorp, and claiming to be a resident of Peekskill, Westchester County, was arrested yesterday by Officer Dickson, of the Lower Police Court, charged with having, by means of fraudulent representations, cheated Mr. Wm. C. Budd, residing at No. 183 Madison-street, out of $200. Mr. Budd states in his complaint that Thorp expressed a desire of forming a copartnership with him in the retail grocery business. To induce him to accept such proposition, the prisoner represented himself as a man of abundant means and responsibility, and specified various real estate in the State of New-York and Pennsylvania, which he alleged himself the owner of. He also alleged that he held a lease till May 1, 1858, of No. 222 West Twenty-sixth-street, and claimed that he was extensively engaged in the general produce business. Upon this and other representations Mr. Budd gave him $200 to take him into partnership with him. After making over the money the prisoner refused to fulfill his portion of the partnership contract. Upon this the complainant made an examination and found Thorp's story utterly untrue. The defendant was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and committed to the Tombs in default of bail to await examination.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT BURGLARY.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Sunday night by a gang of burglars, to enter the tailoring establishment of Messrs. Taylor & Peck, No. 9 Chambers-street. The burglars perceiving themselves observed, made their escape before having entered the premises. None of them were arrested.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 114, 28 to 36.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 10, 13, 62, 88, 112, 124, 127, 137, 152, 233, 234, 105.

General Term adjourned to Monday next.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Nos. 62, 2013, 2134, 2202, 1781, 1752, 1711, 1843, 1092, 40, 111, 434, 1235, 593, 2539, 2120, 671, 2406, 2478, 718, 563.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 667, 806, 564, 368, 902, 906, 164, 52, 758, 917, 910, 922, 923, 613, 531, 475, 364, 398, 896, 895, 926, 927, 931, 932, 933, 935, 936, 939, 891, 54, 547, 476, 588.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1195, 1245, 1247 to 1254, 959, 1086, 629, 1061, 1181. *Part II.*—Nos. 863, 1255 to 1258, 1260 to 1263, 1266 to 1271, 609, 983, 1241.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Roosevelt, Davies and Peabody.

ADMISSIONS TO PRACTICE AT THE NEW-YORK BAR.

The General Term opened this morning, and the examiners appointed to examine applicants to practice at the bar in this State made their report. There were ten young gentlemen examined, and but one, Mr. Lyman Abbott, deemed to possess the requisite qualifications, and he was admitted accordingly. After the reading of the report, one of our prominent lawyers was heard to express his opinion that it was a wholesale manslaughter.

The Court remarked that an order might be entered authorizing any of the gentlemen to be reëxamined before the same examiners.

The Court then adjourned until Monday next.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Aaron S. Black, Assignee, vs. The La Farge Fire Insurance Company.—This is an action for the transfer of certain stock. One James Black, at different times, purchased of the defendants, or rather of the Commissioners, before the stock was all taken, sixty shares of the stock of the Company, for which he paid fifty dollars a share. They subsequently transferred to him thirty-five shares, but have not yet made over the balance. This claim was transferred to the plaintiff, who sues to recover the value of the shares.

The defendants put in a general denial. The Jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the amount due at $1,563 54.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

HOW TO BRING ACTION UPON A CONSTABLE'S BOND—LIABILITY OF SURETIES.

The Mayor vs. Michael Doody, etc.—Gustavus Shepard recovered a judgment in the Second District Court against the defendant Doody, a constable of the City of New-York, for seizing his property and selling it under an execution against G. H. Chapin and J. H. Chase, and in this action against Doody and his sureties seeks to obtain satisfaction of that judgment. The complaint alleges the recovery of the judgment in the Court named, and the due execution of a joint and several bond by the defendants to the plaintiffs, in the penal sum of $500, conditioned that if Doody should in all things well and faithfully perform and execute the duties of his office of constable without fraud, deceit or oppression, the said bond should be void, otherwise to remain in force. The complaint also alleges that Doody violated his duty by the seizure and sale already mentioned; that a default has been made in the condition of the bond aforesaid thereby; that the same is forfeited, that a breach thereof exists and demands judgment for $500 and costs.

The defendant demurs and insists that the action is improperly brought in the name of the plaintiff, Shepard, the judgment creditor, being the real party in interest; that there is nothing in the complaint which shows fraud, deceit or oppression, on the part of the defendant, Doody; that he made a mistake simply, and that his sureties are not liable for such an error. The defendant also insists that this being an action on an instrument for the payment of money only, the complaint is defective in not setting out a copy of the bond, as contemplated by section 162 of the Code. In reference to the last suggestion, it is enough to say that the sufficiency of pleadings ... section 162 provides merely that the party may set ... and if he prefers that, that he may do so ... a copy of the instrument ... is by ... party to give a copy of the ... the ... specified ... claims. It imposes no obligation, however, to set out the bond, and the ... for omitting the pleader ... The rules which prevailed in reference to profert and oyer of an instrument, under the old system, have no application to actions under the Code. Section 382 of the Code, and rules 8 and 9 of the Supreme Court, provide for them for copies of papers on a proper application therefor, material to the prosecution or defence, and the defendant, if he wishes a copy of a paper or document, must obtain it in the manner suggested. The act of Doody, complained of in the court below, was one of official misconduct, which rendered his surety liable on his official bond. The People vs. Schuyler, 4 Comst., 173. It would be strange, indeed, if the unwarranted seizure and sale of property by a constable, acting in that capacity, was not regarded as an act of oppression, and if the question had not been determined by the Court of last resort, I should have held the defendants liable on the bond.

Prior to the Code an action of debt might be prosecuted in the name of the people on a constable's bond without obtaining leave of the Court. The People vs. Rauson and Caswell, 24 Wend., 381, and an action of covenant, in the name of the party aggrieved, on the condition, Lawlor vs. Erwin and others, 9 Wend., 233. It was then only a question of form, and the right of the party prosecuting to recover depended upon the character of the action in which he presented his claim. He could sue in the name of the people if he chose to adopt that remedy. The bond of a constable of the City of New-York is not to the people, but to the Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty of the City of New-York, and the statute which provides for the bond, Laws of the State relating to City 409, Ed. 1833, contemplates an action thereon in the name of the obligees, inasmuch as any other person aggrieved may, after judgment upon such bond, and who shall have recovered any debt or damages against such constable, apply to the Mayor's Court for relief and such Court shall direct such further sum to be levied on the judgment on such bond, &c., and may as often as any recovery shall be had against such constable direct such further levy to be made. Laws supra, 409. See Judge WOODRUFF's opinion in Davis vs. Haffner, 2d. Abbott, 187, to same effect. The Mayor's Court is the proper tribunal to which application is made for leave to prosecute the bond, and to direct the levy of other judgments than the one which prompted the action on the bond, when a judgment on the bond is perfected. The statute contemplates but one judgment on the bond, and the application to the Mayor's Court by other judgment creditors assimilates to the suggestion of breaches of the condition of a bond after judgment in an action of covenant under the old system. But independently of this view of the question, section 113 authorizes the commencement of a suit by a person expressly authorized by statute without joining with him the person for whose benefit the action is prosecuted, thus vesting in the Mayor, &c., the right to sue if, without that excepting clause, it might be doubtful whether an action could be maintained on a constable's bond in the name of any other person than the party aggrieved. For these reasons I think the demurrer was not well taken, that the action must be in the name of the Mayor, &c., and that the plaintiff must have judgment.

Ordered, judgment with leave to the defendants to answer on payment of costs.

Henry M. Benedict vs. Henry R. Foote, &c.—Motion for leave to answer granted on payment of costs.

Richard Reale, Trustee, vs. Frederick C. Paul, &c.—Motion to set aside and vacate order of arrest granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Dec. 8.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

Trial of Alderman Wilson and the First Ward Rioters Postponed till January.

Upon the calling of the Court to order yesterday, Mr. Hall, the District Attorney, stated that it was his intention to try the cases of Wilson and the other First Ward Rioters. He would have to wait, however, till a later period of the day, as Mr. John Graham, counsel for the defendants, was engaged at that time in another Court.

The ordinary trials then went on. John Smith, convicted of stealing a tub of butter from Mr. Diefendorf, of Murray-street, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

August Becchi, charged with stealing jewelry and money from a tailor in Church-street, named Paoli, was convicted of petit larceny. The prisoner was only 16 years old, and arrived in this country but six weeks ago. He was a native of Florence, could not speak a word of English, and had no friends in America. The Judge tempered justice with mercy, and sentenced him to three months in the Penitentiary.

Garret Franklin was tried for burglary in the third degree. Ebenezer Welsh, part proprietor of the Metropolitan Spice Mills, in Washington-street, deposed that on the night of Nov. 13 his premises were broken open and a chest of tea and a quantity of pennies, in rolls of fifty each, removed therefrom. A police officer arrested Franklin in the neighborhood, and found on him $6 50 in such rolls of pennies. The prosecutor identified the paper in which the coin was wrapped. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Bartholomew McCarthy was next charged with highway robbery in Washington, but the evidence altogether failed to substantiate the charge.

William Speery was tried on the same charge, but the evidence, although it bore strongly against him, was not legally sufficient for a conviction, the prosecutor and the policeman who was the agent of the arrest, disagreeing in an important point. The Judge, therefore, while he said that he had no doubt, whatever, of the guilt of the prisoner, was compelled to instruct the jury to find a verdict of acquittal. Which they did.

THE FIRST WARD ELECTION RIOTS—TRIAL OF ALDERMAN WILSON AND THE OTHER RIOTERS POSTPONED.

Mr. John Graham here entered the court, and, addressing the Judge, remarked that in the case of the People against William Wilson, and the other alleged rioters, indicted with him, for assault with intent to kill, he wished to observe that, as far as he was concerned, he had stated to the District-Attorney, and to others, that there was no judge in whose capability, impartiality and integrity he had more confidence than in his Honor, (Judge CAPRON.) It had been contemplated before the commencement of the present term, for reasons which existed then, but did not exist now, to remove this case to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The principal reason for the proposed change was that the Court, as it was then constituted, (in the November Term,) seemed to be excessively anxious to press on the case, and that the defendants, before being tried, were already, as it were, convicted and sentenced. The District-Attorney, however, on examining the papers in the case, acknowledged that there had not been time for the defendants to prepare their defence, and consented to an adjournment until the second week of the present term, declining, however, to name any particular day on which the case should be called up. At that time, the defendants were under indictment for simple misdemeanor only. That was not a charge of great magnitude, and undoubtedly the defence could have prepared themselves to meet it, whereas they have not been able to prepare for the much heavier charge which, since that time, has been brought against the defendants. Since the time of which he spoke, an indictment had been found against these parties for felony. Until last Thursday, he (the learned counsel) had not seen the indictment, and he had told the District-Attorney that he would be ready when called upon, but having examined the indictments, and finding that the charge had been raised from misdemeanor to felony, from a simple assault and battery, to an assault with intent to kill, he saw at once that he could not undertake the responsibility of meeting the case on so brief a notice. It was utterly impossible, in his judgment, for the defendants to go to trial without further preparation.

Mr. Graham then read some affidavits, showing the absence of material witnesses, and stated that as another ground on which the application for postponement was based.

Still another reason for delay was to be found in the example furnished by the trial just finished in Orange County, which showed that an impartial atmosphere was most favorable to the attainment of justice. When the act was committed for which that criminal was tried, the newspapers teemed with the most inflammatory articles against him, and nearly every decent member of society would have almost consented to his being lynched. A more blood-thirsty spirit was never exhibited, and yet, when that case came coolly to be examined by a jury, the result was, that six honest, respectable men, sworn to decide by the testimony, thought that he should be acquitted altogether, while the other six, who thought he should be punished, were of opinion that he should be convicted only of a minor degree of crime. We thus see how prejudice will operate against a defendant who, on cool and impartial examination, will be proved, if guilty at all, to be guilty of a very moderate offence. The defendants in this present case have been already three times in Court, and this fact, together with the reports of their appearances in the newspapers, is almost certain to prejudice jurors. It was doubtful if, in this term, a jury could be obtained; for although he (the counsel) did not wish to throw any impediment in the way of the Court, he would, at this point, announce his intention to use every right which the law allowed him, and to challenge every juror to the utmost. Now, besides challenges to favor, the law would allow to all these defendants one hundred peremptory challenges, for which no reason need be assigned, and that would exhaust the entire panel. Thus the Court would immediately see the embarrassment that would result. He would repeat that the defendants had had time to meet the charge of misdemeanor, but they had not had time to meet the charge of felony. The jurors summoned for this term must naturally be more or less prejudiced. It was to be taken into consideration, also, that the present indictment was not a week old. It was the first time they had been called upon to meet it. It was the first time they had come into Court to meet it. It was the first time they had attempted to postpone it.

The District-Attorney said that he was ready to try the cases, not recognizing any special importance in them. He would submit to the ruling of the Court. If his Honor thought there was good ground for a postponement, he would acquiesce.

Judge CAPRON observed that if the case could go off till he had no longer anything to do with the Judiciary, he would be very glad. He acknowledged the force of Mr. Graham's argument, that the new form of the indictment had altered the original position of the parties. It was only fair that the trial should be postponed, and he would grant the application.

The cases against the Alderman, and his colleagues in the First Ward riot, were accordingly postponed to the January term of the Court.

The trial of the Third Ward rioters, Wills and Conolly, will commence to-day, at the opening of Court.

FOR LIBERIA.—The ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*, Captain W. B. DANIELS, of Baltimore, arrived at Norfolk on Thursday, bound to different ports in Liberia. She has on board about 30 emigrants, and will take about 150 more at Norfolk, including about 80 slaves, who were set free by the will of the late JAMES H. TERRELL, of Albemarle County, Va.

Adair	[illegible]	[illegible]	118	[illegible]
Andrew	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	784
Atchison	348	[illegible]	108	250
Audrain	381	[illegible]	[illegible]	180
Barry	488	140	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barton	104	28	of the New County.	
Bates	402	[illegible]	184	186
Benton	467	[illegible]	[illegible]	338
Bollinger	413	199	98	112
Boone	998	1230	1112	818
Buchanan	1606	[illegible]	[illegible]	857
Butler	148	24	16	96
Caldwell	366	237	101	260
Callaway	895	1096	[illegible]	498
Camden	369	110	67	109
Cape Girardeau	858	664	[illegible]	397
Carroll	689	[illegible]	230	386
Cass	591	398	222	337
Cedar	391	163	[illegible]	189
Chariton	559	640	546	498
Clark	587	731	325	389
Clay	975	756	[illegible]	908
Clinton	597	406	338	390
Cole	589	359	216	469
Cooper	778	787	645	685
Crawford	324	[illegible]	240	278
Dade	325	288	175	276
Dallas	454	132	105	346
Daviess	573	580	[illegible]	361
Dent	396	77	74	98
De Kalk	336	170	98	107
Dunklin	147	101	No return.	
Franklin	846	581	377	619
Gasconade	468	290	89	394
Gentry	757	396	183	380
Green	1029	1008	484	920
Grundy	395	350	215	184
Harrison	495	318	111	164
Henry	369	402	266	245
Hickory	338	102	75	194
Holt	409	240	189	201
Howard	967	796	675	762
Jackson	1165	894	738	856
Jasper	398	294	169	265
Jefferson	387	583	173	310
Johnson	540	844	260	456
Knox	471	301	210	255
Laclede	331	226	77	154
La Fayette	654	1298	868	533
Lawrence	574	358	168	390
Lewis	761	645	396	408
Lincoln	846	672	440	687
Linn	400	383	249	282
Livingston	501	480	251	391
McDonald	290	61	68	194
Macon	984	435	265	475
Madison	418	855	117	250
Maries	246	67	New County.	
Marion	797	1321	894	751
Mercer	450	417	186	186
Miller	324	108	63	279
Mississippi	327	317	117	168
Moniteau	487	387	169	350
Monroe	762	1019	760	611
Montgomery	365	608	386	385
Morgan	408	297	133	278
New-Madrid	284	205	98	82
Newton	536	286	107	259
Nodaway	488	188	61	111
Osage	419	219	142	373
Oregon	394	37	11	95
Ozark	49	51	38	57
Pemiscot	119	112	57	84
Perry	586	207	171	213
Pettis	319	482	245	301
Pike	1118	1181	808	788
Platte	1268	1040	910	1060
Polk	668	412	260	594
Pulaski	268	68	39	169
Putnam	369	307	104	195
Ralls	389	534	341	378
Randolph	595	466	275	502
Ray	874	744	498	618
Reynolds	114	89	5	98
Ripley	306	40	16	159
St. Charles	773	699	378	566
St. Clair	347	210	140	295
St. Francois	541	461	260	385
St. Genevieve	356	298	129	165
St. Louis	5530	6834	4293	5686
Saline	608	636	514	465
Schuyler	473	327	177	293
Scotland	683	352	216	385
Scott	323	345	160	97
Shannon	188	14	2	9
Shelby	373	432	207	326
Stoddard	315	151	118	181
Stone	197	8	17	94
Sullivan	503	260	137	377
Taney	288	24	11	189
Texas	479	91	95	167
Vernon	308	172	301	308
Warren	260	378	260	324
Washington	578	487	184	171
Wayne	267	100	New County.	
Webster	466	180		
Wright	267	64	95	187
Totals	57,969	48,496	29,734	38,556

Buchanan's majority over Fillmore ... 9,463
Pierce over Scott in 1852 ... 8,822
Democratic loss ... 360

Michigan—Official.

Counties.	1856. Fremont.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.	1852. Scott.	Pierce.
Allegany	1526	1037	29	547	832
Barry	1405	872	49	478	652
Berrien	1926	1640	122	1017	1284
Branch	2608	1393	14	1077	1380
Calhoun	3495	2151	122	1794	1894
Cass	1703	1165	41	987	984
Clinton	1358	1084	14	470	437
Eaton	1888	1228	15	687	786
Genesee	2635	1538	110	1291	1140
G'd Traverse	157	242	2	(No return.)	
Gratiot	288	186	—	(New county.)	
Hillsdale	3446	1408	37	1417	1596
Houghton	201	898	1	(No return.)	
Ingham	1849	1534	25	786	938
Ionia	2062	1154	23	669	864
Jackson	2996	2118	46	1727	1840
Kalamazoo	2608	1680	50	1374	1267
Kent	2231	1616	96	1231	1519
Lapeer	1579	995	31	618	819
Lenawee	4409	2779	167	2419	2987
Livingston	1765	1711	18	981	1419
Macomb	2310	1648	10	1058	1634
Marquette	79	77	20	(New county.)	
Mason	33	19	—	(New county.)	
Midland	169	42	3	(New county.)	
Monroe	1777	1706	34	1112	1688
Montcalm	414	265	7	120	156
Oakland	4105	3376	71	2270	3178
Oceana	82	21	—	(New county.)	
Ottawa	1292	998	39	368	756
Saginaw	1042	1222	17	367	694
Sanilac	808	201	1	106	252
Shiawassee	1304	1105	36	519	584
St. Clair	1807	1521	21	859	1110
St. Joseph	2394	1475	12	1164	1259
Tuscola	442	249	4	80	62
Van Buren	1710	1032	34	613	771
Washtenaw	3570	2833	100	2274	3604
Wayne	5950	5777	205	3407	4690
Total	71,762	52,136	1,660	33,859	41,788

Fremont's majority over Buchanan ... 19,624
Fremont over Buchanan and Fillmore ... 17,964
Pierce's majority over Scott in 1852 ... 7,879
Hale's vote in 1852 ... 7,237

Senators of the United States.

Class of 1857.	Class of 1859.	Class of 1861.
Adams, of Miss.*	Allen, of R. I.	Bell, of N. H.
Bayard, of Del.	Bell, of Tenn.	Biggs, of N. C.
Bright, of Ind.	Benjamin, of Ind.	Bigler, of Pa.
Brodhead, of Pa.	Brown, of Miss.	Butler, of S. C.
Cass, of Mich.	Clay, of Ala.	Collamer, of Vt.
Dodge, of Wis.	Clayton, of Del.‡	Crittenden, of Ky.
Fish, of N. Y.	Douglas, of Ill.	Durkee, of Wis.
Foot, of Vt.†	Evans, of S. C.	Fitzpatrick, of Ala.
Geyer, of Mo.	Fessenden, of Me.	Foster, of Conn.
Hamlin, of Me.	Hale, of N. H.	Harlan, of Iowa.
James, of R. I.	Houston, of Texas.	Johnson, of Ark.
Jones, of Tenn.	Hunter, of Va.	Iverson, of Ga.
Mallory, of Fla.	Jones, of Iowa.	Pearce, of Md.
Mason, of Va.†	Reid, of N. C.	Pugh, of Ohio.
Pratt, of Md.*	Sebastian, of Ark.	Seward, of N. Y.
Rusk, of Texas.†	Stuart, of Mich.	Slidell, of La.
Sumner, of Mass.	Thompson, of Ky.	Trumbull, of Ill.
Thompson, of N. J.	Toombs, of Ga.	Yulee, of Fla.
Toucey, of Conn.	Wright, of N. J.	California, 1 vac'y.
Wade, of Ohio.†	Wilson, of Mass.	Indiana, 1 vacan'y.
Weller, of Cal.		Missouri, 1 vaca'y.

* Jefferson Davis chosen to succeed Mr. Adams.
* Anthony Kennedy chosen to succeed Mr. Pratt.
† Mr. Mason, Mr. Rusk, Mr. Wade, and Mr. Foot re-elected.
‡ Deceased, and Joseph P. Comegys appointed to fill the vacancy temporarily.

Fire at Sing Sing.

On Saturday evening, about 10½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the clothing store of Mr. J. W. EDMONDS, Jr., over the office of the Westchester *Herald*, and despite the exertions of the firemen and citizens of the village, consumed that and the adjoining dwelling-house, owned by Mr. WILLIAM LAWRENCE. The wind blowing high at the time, several houses in the vicinity were barely saved from destruction. The building in which the fire originated was owned and partly occupied as a dwelling by Mr. ROSCOE, editor of the Westchester *Herald*, who had but $1,000 insurance on his premises, and experiences a severe loss. Most of the contents of the printing office, situated in the basement, were saved. The jewelry stores of Mr. WILLIAM LAWRENCE and of Mr. CUMMINGS were also destroyed, but the contents were saved.

HEALTH OF BOSTON.—The ravages of scarlet fever still continue unabated, the large number of 16 deaths having occurred from this cause alone during the past week. We learn from the City Registrar that the epidemic is mostly confined to the Irish population, and is of a very malignant character. There were also five deaths from croup. The number of deaths during the corresponding week of 1855 were 65, of which 12 were from consumption, and 1 each from scarlatina and croup.—*B. M. and S. Journal, Dec. 4.*

FIRE IN KINGSTON.—On Friday night, the large steam cement mill and buildings of SCHUYLER BROTHERS & Co., at Flatbush, in Kingston, Ulster County, were entirely destroyed by fire. The premises had been sold by the Sheriff the afternoon previous, and had been struck off to a New-York City creditor. It is reported that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss is considerable, but the exact amount is not known.

[illegible] — The Wreck of the Schooner "Niagara" at Port Hope.

The wreck of this vessel, on Wednesday last, was attended with ... circumstances. In endeavoring to make the harbor, she struck on the shoal to the east of it, and immediately filled and sunk. It was blowing a terrible gale at the time, and the frost was so severe that every rope glistened like so much crystal. The hands first took shelter ... but these were soon carried away, and they were obliged to take to the mainsail boom, which was literally covered with ice. Hundreds upon hundreds of people were looking from the shore at Port Hope, about two hundred yards distant, at the painful and desperate struggle of the brave tars clinging to a spar as it was swayed about by the storm, and washed by the surf. At length a life boat, with Capt. WOODS, of the *Annie Maude*, of Port Hope, in command, put out to rescue the freezing and surf-beaten crew. A cheer ... as the boat gained the deep water, and was gallantly breasting the waves to reach the schooner. But after repeated and almost superhuman efforts to bring the boat alongside, she was obliged to abandon the attempt, lest she should be swamped, or dashed to pieces against the vessel. Tears dimmed every eye as the brave boat, which had again and again, until she was nearly filled with water, and was literally covered with ice, endeavoring to "make fast," was seen making for land. The poor sailors, who were motionless during the struggle of the boat to reach them, again waved their hands from the boom, for one last effort to save them. The feelings of the hundreds of spectators at this time are wholly indescribable. In a short time, however, another boat with a fresh crew put out, amid cheers which strangely mingled with the wild storm. Gloriously did they mount the swells, which now threatened to sweep the poor sailors off the boom. Wave after wave they crested, as hearts beat high that witnessed them, and as hopes sunk and rose as they disappeared between, and anon rose above, the swells. At length they reached the schooner, and one vast cheer was heard as they made fast to the davits. The crew of the boat, with the exception of two men, climbed into the schooner to help the half frozen sailors off the boom. One was hauled down, but ere a second could be lowered a fearful swell almost hid the boat; another came and she disappeared; and the poor sailor, who had been just handed down to what was his last hope of safety, was the only one of the three that was ever seen. He rose, struggled with the breakers, caught a rope, was hauled on the deck of the schooner, and was in a few minutes afterwards frozen to death. A cry of despair ... every one. The brave crew of the boat ... of the schooner; and wilder and wilder ... the storm. From a point of ... scow was set adrift, in the ... hope that it might float to her. It stranded ... From the Grand Trunk Wharf, which was to the windward, their best boat was also floated off, but its fate were like their hopes —it soon sunk. At last a brave old skipper—honor be his name and to his heart—said he would make one more effort to save them, or he would perish in the attempt. Daring, desperate as was the resolve, his boat was manned by sailors and fishermen in a few seconds; and literally amid cheers and prayers, they pushed her into the boiling surf. The previous boats having been too small to live in the sea near the schooner, this last was a large and heavy boat; and for a long time it was one dead struggle to keep their own with her. She rose nobly to the waves; but she made little or no headway. Every nerve of the brave crew was strained, but they could only defy the storm; they could not gain upon it. At last, as the cries of the friends of those who were on board the schooner were growing wilder on the beach and the poor sailors were seen freezing to the boom, there appeared a lull of a few seconds, and one vast effort brought the boat under the stern of the schooner. A cheer rose from her crew. Men, women and children, as if they had all but one heart, broke out into a wild scream of ecstacy and hope on shore. The poor frost-bitten crew were safely handed down into the boat; and as she crested the waves and bore them triumphantly to the shore, it seemed as if all human sympathies were absorbed in one intense feeling of admiration of those who had behaved with all the generosity of sailors, and more than the nobility of most men. The name of the captain who commanded the last boat was STEPHEN WOODS, of the *Annie Maude*. He and his crew deserve far more than this trifling tribute to their heroism.

[*By Telegraph.*]

The Wreck of the Niagara—Recovery of the Bodies.

PORT HOPE, C. W., Thursday, Dec. 4.

The bodies of the two unfortunate men who were drowned yesterday in trying to save the crew of the *Niagara*, have been discovered this morning. One was found about one mile and a half east of the town; the other near Cobourg. An inquest is to be held this afternoon.

The vessel is a total wreck, and her timbers are strewed along for several miles.

A public meeting is to be called for the purpose of aiding the widow and orphans of the unfortunate CAMPBELL, and to present the gallant volunteers who rescued the crew with a suitable testimonial.

Schooner Wrecked—Gallant Rescue of the Captain and Crew.

From the Chicago Press.

While the gale was at its wildest fury Tuesday evening, about 9 o'clock, a messenger came to the city from the Lake View House, five miles north of the piers, and reported a vessel coming ashore at that point, and that those on board must inevitably be lost unless aided from the shore. As soon as they could prepare for the attempt, a company of the following persons procured a life-boat and started for the rescue:

Capt. GRAW, C. L. BISSELL, N. K. FAIRBANK, ISAAC WALKER, Agent of the Lake Navigation Company, Capt. MOORE, of the brig *Fontanelle*, and the Captain of the schooner *Kate Richmond*.

Mr. BISSELL, taking a horse, preceded the party following with the life-boat on a wagon, and reached the wreck in time to spring into the water and drag out a half-drowned sailor who had attempted to reach the shore on some lumber. The party with the life-boat went to the wreck and took off Capt. MAHONEY and four sailors who were still clinging to it. They reached the shore about midnight. The Captain and crew were nearly dead from cold and exposure.

IN SEARCH OF A HUSBAND.—Some time since we noticed the appearance of a female in this city who claimed several gentlemen for her husband, and she was only stopped in her career by being arrested. Last week another female made her appearance in this city, called at the house of a respectable gentleman in the eastern section of the city, and in the presence of his family claimed him as her husband, and father of her children, none of the last named of whom appeared. She insisted in her demand, and went before Justice MCALLISTER to see if she could not compel the party claimed to support her. She stated that she resided in New-Jersey, and when the effort failed to frighten, proposed to relinquish all right upon the receipt of $60. To this, too, the gentleman demurred, and when she found that other ... than her own was necessary, on Friday left for Philadelphia, in search, as she alleged, of proof of her statements. She is apparently about thirty years of age, and of good appearance. The gentleman to whom she laid claim as her husband has resided in this city all his life, and has several children grown and married. It was, of course, an effort to raise money, and it is not probable that she will again return to the city. Quite an excitement was created in the neighborhood, and the impression prevails that the female was prompted by some heartless wretch to jeopardize the happiness of a large household, in the hope of pecuniary gain.—*Baltimore American, 8th.*

RECOVERY OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF BOGUS UNITED STATES COIN.—The Albany *Journal* says: Deputy United States Marshal MOTT came to this city on the Harlem train, which arrived here at a late hour on Saturday night. In passing through the cars just before they reached the city, he discovered RANSOM WARNER of West Troy, who has studiously kept out of his sight between two and three years. He immediately took him into custody, and found in his possession a carpetbag containing a large quantity of 25 and 50 cent pieces, all bogus coin. The Marshal counted what purported on the face to be $400, when he became tired of the job, lumped the remainder and called it $900.

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYER.—A young man named NEHEMIAH MILLER, who was in the employ of WM. P. ROWE, of North Chatham, absconded a few days since, taking with him $200 in cash, and a check for $100 on the Bank of Kinderhook. Mr. ROWE sent him to the Landing with a load of flour, giving him a Check on the said Bank, and an order on A. M. DAVIS & Co., telling him to bring the money. He drew the money as he went down from the Bank, and getting also, the amount from Mr. DAVIS, put both in his pocket, took the first train for other parts, and left his team at the landing. He had not been taken, at the last accounts.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING AFFAIR.—A young man named CARPENTER, in the employ of S. H. MILLS, at Port Jervis, in the capacity of clerk, was accidentally shot on Thursday last, and almost instantly expired. It appears that young CARPENTER, with a friend, went to a hardware store to purchase a pistol. The young man who was with CARPENTER took a pistol from his pocket and handed it to the storekeeper. While examining it, the pistol accidentally went off, and the whole charge entered the right breast and shoulder of CARPENTER, who lived but a few minutes. His remains were taken to Westown, where his friends reside, for interment.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—INSTRUCTION IN PRACTICAL SCIENCE.—A new department has been organized in the University for Instruction in Practical Science. The branches of Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, and Chemistry; of Mathematics; of Civil Engineering, Surveying, and Mining, and of Geology and Mineralogy, have been placed under the charge of Professors FRAZER, KENDALL, FAIRMAN, ROGERS, and TOWNE, all of them eminently qualified by their scientific acquirements, and their ability as instructors.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Scarlet fever is now prevailing to a large extent in Newark, the weekly bills of mortality showing a large number of deaths therefrom.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

A German city, inhabited by Germans, and ... in Germany, is about being ... of Egg Harbor, N. J., to be called Egg Harbor City, ... for ... Germans ... it is the intention of the principal movers in the matter that they can, in the ... of a few years erect a large and ... commercial city at the place above-named ... style of the cities of Germany.

One boy was killed and two others were seriously injured in Pittsburgh, on Friday afternoon. GEORGE, son of Mr. ROBT. PATTERSON, Sheriff of Allegheny County, THOMAS, son of ... and a son of Mr. A. BLAKELY, ... were playing in the loft of a ... and while linked arm in arm, fell through an aperture to the ground, a distance of about 30 feet, striking upon a stone pavement. Young PATTERSON, ... 6 and 7 years of age, was killed almost ... had one arm broken and his head badly wounded, and BLAKELY was considerably injured about the head.

A Wheeling paper states that, a few days since, while a freight train on the Little Miami, Columbus, and Xenia Railroad, was passing ... Bellbrook, the engine, tender, and one car were thrown from the track by a brake-beam, which had fallen from a preceding train. JAMES BARRETT, ... fireman, was jammed between the tender and the locomotive, fracturing his thigh and hip in a shocking manner. The poor sufferer was held in this painful situation for nearly two hours before he could be extricated. BARRETT was in a very critical condition, and it was thought would not survive.

"Bowery" fashions are not permissible in the National Theatre at Cincinnati. The following notice is gravely appended to the regular newspaper advertisements of the establishment: "No person will be allowed to whistle, yell, or make improper noises. Pea-nut eating most positively prohibited. For the purpose of effectually securing good order throughout the house, efficient police officers, specially commissioned by the Mayor of said city, will be stationed in each circle, and rigidly enforce the above regulations by the immediate ejection of the offenders."

The locomotive business in New-Jersey is in full blast, and orders are being filled from all parts of the Union, Mexico and Cuba. The Locomotive Works at Jersey City turn out one machine a month, and in Paterson, the business is immense. An order for twenty engines has been received from the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Cincinnati to St. Louis). At the Rogers' Works, they are building for the Copiapo railroad in Chili, South America: the Cleveland and ... and various others.

A man named CHARLES TOWN has been arrested for forgery in Philadelphia. ... forged a note and check, and drove to Bristol, and went with them to the Farmers' Bank. Bank hours were over—he visited the Cashier's house and ... them, and the Cashier, after some scrutiny, actually took the trouble to go to the Bank to get the money to pay the forged check. The audacity of this move is hard to equal.

A dreadful accident occurred at the ... Iron Works, at ..., Pa., on Tuesday ... During the day the principal engineer had been absent at a moving. He returned in the evening ... and took charge of the engine ... drowsy, at a late hour, he lost his balance and fell into the immense fly-wheel attached to the engine, and was instantly crushed to death. He was a married man, and leaves a family to mourn his loss.

Two boys set out to throw a train off the Providence Railroad, last week. One was a ... He said, when arrested, that his calculations were that quite a number would be killed, and in the excitement and confusion he expected to rob ... considerable sum, with which he proposed to leave for the West.

The Commissioners appointed to superintend the deepening of the Patapsco at Baltimore, having performed much of the work, present a memorial to the city council asking that the city have ... of the ... from Locust Point to the mouth of Jones' Falls.

The venerable CONVERS FRANCIS, who died at Wayland on Thanksgiving day at the age of ... years, was the father of Rev. Dr. CONVERS FRANCIS, the Professor of Pulpit Eloquence in the Cambridge Divinity School, and of Mrs. LYDIA M. CHILD, the authoress.

The total coal shipments of Maryland for the season have been so far 666,[illegible] tons.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 8—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged. Pearls $[illegible]; Pots $[illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for at ... prices. Java, 15½c.@16½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11½c.@12c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¼c., and St. Domingo at 10¼c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited demand, yet is steady. ... NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary	10⅝	10⅝	[illegible]	10¾
Middling	12⅛	12⅛	[illegible]	12¼
Middling Fair	12¾	12⅞	[illegible]	12⅞
Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in fair request at strengthening prices, with sales reported of about 11,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$[illegible]
Straight State	6 [illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	6 [illegible]
Common to Good Ohio and Upper Lake	6 [illegible]
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 [illegible]
Fancy Michigan	6 [illegible]
Extra Michigan	6 [illegible]
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 [illegible]
Extra Ohio	6 [illegible]
Fancy Genesee	6 [illegible]
Extra Genesee	7 [illegible]
Extra Missouri	7 [illegible]

Canadian is unchanged. Superfine is ... demand ... $6 50@$7 ... ⅌ bbl.: 700 bbls. found buyers thereat. Southern is salable and steady. The transactions since our last comprise about ... bbls., low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 ...@$7 ... ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, at $[illegible] ... to Superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is ... and ... at $3 31¼ for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 ... for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The latter brings ... Buckwheat Flour is plenty and quiet, ... $2 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is less freely offered, and is in lively demand at rising prices. The sales reported since our last embrace about 78,500 bushels, including fair to prime Canadian White, at $1 ...@$1 ..., handsome Western White at $1 73@$1 74, and ordinary to prime do. Red at $1 41@$1 ... ⅌ bush. Rye remains in light supply and fair demand ... ⅌ bush.; 7,500 bushels were sold at this rate. Oats are heavy and inferior at 47c.@ ... for Ohio and ..., 45c.@47c. for State; 43c.@45c. for Jersey, and ...@ 44c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand, and is quoted at $1 ...@$1 ... for inferior to choice, ⅌ bushel; sales 4,300 bushels. Barley Malt commands $1 45 ⅌ bushel. Corn is still dull and declining. There were sales reported of about 30,000 bushels at 68c.@70c. for unsound; 73c.@ ... for Mixed, delivered; 73c.@73½c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 73c.@75c. for Northern and Southern White, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 750 bales River transpired at 60c.@ 70c. for shipment, and 75c.@ ... for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue plenty and heavy at from 7½c.@11c. for common to very choice, ⅌ lb. Old are dull and nominal at 4c.@6c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—About 115 tons Scotch Pig were reported sold at $28 75@$30 50, usual terms, ⅌ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 35@$1 37½ ⅌ thousand.

LEAD—Is still sparingly sought after at former quotations.

LIME—Rockland continues in moderate request, at uniform rates; 90c. for Common, and $1 30 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand are still very limited at unaltered figures. New-Orleans, ... Porto Rico, 58c.@60c.; Cuba Muscovado, 46c.@50c., and Clayed Cuba, 48c.@49c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive and somewhat nominal. Spirits Turpentine is plentier, and is less sought after, at 46c.@ 44c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are unchanged. Linseed is dull and heavy, as before quoted. Lard Oil is in improved request, at steady rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork shows renewed vigor, sales having transpired of about 880 bbls., in lots, at $19 12½@$19 25 for old Mess; $19 37½@$19 50 for new do.; and $17@$17 37½ for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. No old prime offering. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 7¾c.@8c. ⅌ lb. Cut Meats are in limited supply and demand at ... for Hams, and ... for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in lively request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm at from 9¾c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is pretty brisk and buoyant. The transactions since our last reach about 500 bbls. and tcs. ordinary to prime, to arrive and here, at 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Beef is unchanged at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 450 bbls. at $6@$7 25 for Country Prime; $8 ...@$9 50 for Country Mess; $9 ...@$11 ... for repacked do.; and $12 50@$14 50 for new Chicago Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull and nominal at $ ... Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at $17@$18 ⅌ bbl. Butter is pretty active and buoyant at 11c.@ 16c. for Ohio; 21c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@28c. for prime to very choice do. ⅌ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 9c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—There have been 350 tcs. of common to choice, sold at from $3 75@$4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Exhibit no really new features—sales having transpired since our last of about 330 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9c.@10c., with 470 boxes Havana, at 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—There were 12,000 lbs. prime sold at 11½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison, transpired, at 34c.@34½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued heavy and languid. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5-32d.@3-16d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 1s. 10½d.@2s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7½d. ⅌ bushel; Rosin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ⅌ tierce; Tobacco, 30s.@35s. ⅌ hhd.; and heavy Goods, ... ⅌ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 9, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, [illegible]

The WEEKLY TIMES, [illegible] Two copies [illegible] Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars, [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents [illegible]

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CAUTION.

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The Temperance Legislation.

Two years ago the Maine Law was a leading topic of public interest in this State. At the previous session of the Legislature a stringent law, prohibiting the sale of all intoxicating liquors, had been enacted and vetoed by Gov. SEYMOUR. The issue thus made entered into the State canvass of 1854. The Whigs nominated for Governor the man who, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Temperance, had reported the bill; the Democrats renominated the Governor who had vetoed it. The result was the election of a Prohibitory Executive and of a decided majority in each branch of the Legislature favorable to prohibition. It was regarded as a Maine Law victory; and at the Legislative Session of 1855 a Prohibitory law was passed, identical in all its leading features with that of the previous year. Feeling their strength, the supporters of the prohibitory policy determined to exert it. They were for using all their powers. The sale of intoxicating drinks to be used as a beverage was made a crime,—put upon a level with robbery or arson; and the party charged therewith was deprived of certain rights and privileges which under the common law are extended to all parties suspected and arraigned for other crimes. The suggestions of men with whom prudence was deemed a part of wisdom, and essential to the success of principle, were discarded. Motions made in the Senate to amend the law in order to avoid foreseen and apprehended obstacles to its practical enforcement, were defeated and their movers stigmatized as suspected foes. The bill was signed by the Governor and became a law.

Those who have a memory for matters of so little public interest will recollect that the TIMES, which had steadily favored the trial of the experiment of prohibition, upon the enactment of this law expressed its fears and regrets that, by its provisions, the experiment was not to be fairly or wisely made; that, where prudence was required, it had been contemned; that the tone taken towards that public sentiment upon which the law must depend for its vitality, was one of scorn and defiance; that the details of the law were needlessly and dangerously rigorous; that it was certain to be pronounced unconstitutional by many of the local tribunals which would be first called upon to enforce it, while it was highly probable that this adverse judgment would be affirmed by the Court of last resort; and that the law would thus be annulled, the Temperance sentiment of the State discouraged, and the progress of the cause checked and retarded by the very measures taken for its advancement. How these suggestions were received by the framers and friends of the law, it is not necessary to recount. How they have been vindicated by the result, is open now to the observation of all.

When the law took effect, July 4, 1855, it rested for its vitality upon the local sentiment of each section. In the rural districts it was generally enforced. In large towns it met with hostility: in this City opinions were at once procured from the legal authorities, and acted upon by the Executive, which nullified the law at the outset;—and, as a general thing, where the law was not needed, it was enforced, and where it was needed, it became a dead letter. Both friends and enemies finally awaited quietly the decision of the Court of Appeals;—and when that came it crushed out what little life was left in the law, and threw open the whole business of liquor dealing,—virtually repealing all the old license laws, and removing all restrictions and all fees. Last Winter the two branches of the Legislature differed as to the remedy:—the Assembly passed a license law,—the Senate a new Prohibitory law;—but, as neither House assented to the action of the other, both projects fell through, and the State is now without any law upon the subject.

What is likely to be done this Winter is only matter of conjecture. Experience, we doubt not, has modified the views of many who have been active in the cause hitherto, and led them to appreciate better the difficulties in the way of absolute prohibition. A gentleman at Albany is said to have demonstrated that the decision of the Court of Appeals does not amount to much, after all,—but the *Tribune* very fairly and forcibly calls upon him, if this is so, to secure the enforcement of the law which that decision overturned. The fact is, in such a matter as this mere technicalities are of very little moment. The grand thing demanded is a *public sentiment*,—general, diffusive and earnest, which shall sustain the law and exact its enforcement. It must not be the sentiment merely of a majority,—a determination on their part to execute the law without regard to the opinions, the sentiments or the interests of the rest of the community. Force,—whether physical or numerical,—can never accomplish the [illegible]. So great, so radical a change in the habits, pursuits and modes of thought of the great mass of society as such a law proposes, cannot be effected by the general assent [illegible] of all classes. The rigid [illegible] of the law, with its severe penalties and [illegible], upon a resisting and complaining minority, would soon be regarded as persecution, and would beget sympathy in the minds of the majority themselves. Until the general sentiment of the public, therefore, will sustain a Prohibitory law, it will be useless to enact one. No matter what technical constructions of the Constitution may permit, or forbid, it is useless and mischievous in such a community as ours to legislate against, or even greatly in advance of, public opinion.

What our Legislature ought to give us this Winter is as stringent a license law as possible,—one which will limit and restrict to the utmost attainable point the sale of intoxicating liquors, and at the same time secure to our town and county treasuries some funds to meet the expense of sustaining the paupers, and punishing the criminals, whom the traffic, under any circumstances, may and will inflict upon the community. *Some* restriction is certainly better than *none*. Even the most zealous advocate of Prohibition must concede that, in this, as in all other matters of practical life, half a loaf is better than no bread. Let us have such a law upon this subject as shall, without overleaping public opinion, educate and prepare it for something more advanced. This is all that can, under present circumstances, be expected—and, if wisely followed up, it will prove to be all that should be desired.

Suggestions for the Future from a Southern Republican.

During the recent canvass, as our readers may remember, we published several letters from Georgia, written by a slaveholder, who was nevertheless an ardent advocate of the election of Col. FREMONT, on the ground of opposition to the *extension* of Slavery. In a private letter received from him since the election, we find the following suggestions,—which we publish, not for the purpose of indorsing them, but merely for the consideration of the public:

ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, Nov. 23, 1856.

'Tis true the hope of the best spirits in the land is deferred for a season, by the defeat of FREMONT. Yet we must not despair. I cannot help believing that occurrences in the next four years will be such as to wake up the true men of all sections and unite them in a successful opposition.

I incline to think that the next move must be one that is calculated to invite Southern coöperation. The fact is that the people of the Slave States, though largely non-slaveholders, are under the complete dominion of the Slavery interest. There can be no party organization here which exhibits the least hostility to that interest. No party can hope, for many years to come, to command majorities without the capital, influence, power and prestige of the class of slaveholders.

Is there any way to form a party that shall be just to the North and give a pledge to the South of a conservative policy as regards Slavery?

Let me assure you that this thing of Slavery extension is regarded at the South by the best minds as a mere humbug to unite the Slave States in the support of the present ruling party. The great body of the slaveholders are content with the present area of Slavery; especially are they not solicitous to extend Slavery to Northern latitudes.

I am not sure but the zeal of a large portion of the leaders of opinion at the North, in opposition to Slavery, has done harm to the Republican cause. The evils of Slavery in the abstract and in the States where it exists have been dwelt upon as if the question were the *Abolition* of Slavery.

However great an evil it may be to the white or negro race; however malignantly it may operate upon the prosperity and character of the nation, it is not pertinent to the present party issues to talk of these things any further than they are proper considerations for excluding Slavery from territory where it does not now exist. It is to be hoped that the friends of progress and refinement at the North will so apply their arguments as to show that their purpose is not political hostility to existing institutions at the South. It will not do for the sensitive owners of a property generally condemned by the opinion of mankind to feel that there are in the same party column with themselves men whose object is, not the overthrow of a common enemy, but the ruin of their comrades.

Let us for the future take human means to accomplish human ends.

We feel that our object is a noble one—the enlargement of human effort, and the purity of the Federal Administration. But this object must be reached by means which in their nature are less lofty than the object itself.

Pardon this impertinence and be assured that I am Yours truly.

LEAKING AT BUNG AND SPIGOT.—In urging his new line of steamships, Mr. DUDLEY MANN does not fail to remind us that Virginia was once the largest exporting State of the Union. In respect to one article, that preeminence still remains to it, and that article is man. Some sixty thousand negroes are yearly shipped away to a Southern market; and, if we may trust the estimates of Senator MASON, two or three thousand more ship themselves away to the North and Canada, preferring a mart where the commodity has a reasonable par value, and may be exchanged fairly against itself. A sound commercial economy might suggest that, with so heavy an outgo of slaves, every effort would be persevered in to retain the whole crop of free men. Not such, however, the policy of the Old Dominion. Last Summer, a very respectable land owner of Clarke County, by name UNDERWOOD, was exported to the North, very much against his will, and to the sad detriment of his worldly affairs. A month or two later, Norfolk resumed a little of its old energy as an exporting town, by shipping away one STANNARD, a merchant, to Connecticut. We now hear of a family named SHIFFLET, of Greenbrier County, receiving peremptory notice to depart—in fact, being exported without drawback or debenture.

Very obviously, a speedy end will be put to that exuberant prosperity upon which Governor WISE felicitates his constituents, if this exhaustive policy be pursued much longer. The last evidence of decline in a nation is the emigration, free or forced, of its men. No depletion can be more fatal; and unhappily the preposterous treatment of UNDERWOOD and other immigrants from the Free States, is already checking the very slight human importation that served partially to counter-balance the drain. In his zeal for Virginia interests, Colonel MANN might well direct attention to this very important one. It will be vastly to the benefit of the Old Dominion, and no loss to the rest of the world, if she keep all her mankind at home, Col. MANN and Gov. WISE not excepted.

Voting in Kansas.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A constant reader of the TIMES wishes to know if a man who offered his vote at the late Kansas election for WHITFIELD was compelled, if challenged, to swear to the support of the Territorial laws before depositing his vote. J. C.

By the law of Kansas he would be compelled to swear to support the Constitution of the United States, the Fugitive Slave Laws of 1793 and 1850, and the Kansas and Nebraska bill. He is not required to swear to support the laws of the Territorial Legislature. As the Free-State men abstained from voting at the election referred to, nobody was probably challenged.

"OHIO PROPER" FOR BUCHANAN.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that "the official canvass proves that 'Ohio proper' voted for BUCHANAN by about four thousand majority. BUCHANAN was beaten in the Western Reserve—the tier of which counties are properly nothing but an offshoot of New-England—that number of votes ahead of FREMONT, but that delectable region overbalanced it and rolled up sixteen thousand for FREMONT."

Suppose the argument is applied to Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois. In the latter State, for instance, FREMONT went down into Egypt with some twenty or thirty thousand majority, but that benighted region, which deems reading and writing to be lineal descendants of the plagues of Pharaoh's time—aided by irruptions from the adjoining Slave States, succeeded in "overbalancing" the Fremonters by a few thousand. "Sauce for the goose," &c.

HARDLY FAIR.—The London *Examiner* gives a column of advertisements, extracted from a couple of Charleston papers and the New-Orleans *Sunday Delta*, and calls it "Americans Painted by Themselves." The *Examiner* very justly remarks that a nation is daguerreotyped in her newspapers, but then it should be borne in mind that two newspapers of an exceptional character are not the proper representatives of a nation of so great an extent as the United States. Let the *Examiner* make a selection from the advertisements of the principal papers of the chief towns of the whole Union, and we admit that they would form a very good daguerreotype of the nation. But it is hardly fair to call a few advertisements, from a couple of Southern papers, a portrait of America, painted by herself. It would be like giving a view of a man's boot, and calling it a portrait of the man. The *Examiner* says the extracts it gives will throw more light upon the morals and manners of the people of the United States than a "ton of histories, or the tales of a thousand flying tourists." And then it proceeds to give its examples, of which the following are specimens:

ASSAULTS AND BATTERY.—ANTONIO SBISA, we rather think, is in for it this time, as something under a score of witnesses are summoned to testify to the whaling he gave STARLINE GLOVER, a free colored man, last Monday night, when he battered and tumbled him over in a remarkably effective, but of course unpleasant and unlawful style.

SELLING LIQUOR TO SLAVES.—PAUL TOURO will have to answer, one of these days, to a charge of retailing intoxicating liquor to Mr. LACOSTE's slave SAM, in contravention to existing ordinances.

RISE OF CITY PROPERTY.—Talk of fabulous prices. A new term is needed to express the enormous values which are now put upon City property in certain business locations; and there is every reason to believe that prices will continue to advance at the same rate they have done during the past ten years. Estimated according to the rents which houses in favorable localities will command down town, the present prices of real estate, fabulously high as they may be reckoned, are in reality low. There was a store sold in Broadway yesterday for $200,000, which, less than ten years ago, cost but half that sum. It has been used as a dry-goodsery, but is to be converted into offices after next May, and, ten years hence, it will probably be worth half a million. Broad-street, which has been devoted to the importing and commission houses in the dry goods business, is now undergoing a change; the grocers are crowded out of Front and Water streets into this capacious street, and the dry goods houses are crowded into Broadway. Long before the new Post-Office can be built, the site of the Brick Church will have become the business centre of the City, and the prices of property in the neighborhood will reach a figure which would now be justly considered "fabulous." There are still many most valuable sites down town which at present are occupied by rickety old shanties, that before long will be covered by costly buildings. Though the City must continue to expand towards Harlem, the business must continue to be transacted within the existing commercial limits.

YESTERDAY.—Such another day as yesterday, and suicides would be frightfully prevalent. The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps having anticipated snow about this time, has not thought it worth his while to have the streets swept; there has been an accumulation of dust compounded of straw, paving stones, and a variety of unmentionable substances which have been pulverized by omnibus wheels and the hoofs of horses. This powder has been lying in ridges along Broadway, and yesterday the cold, raw, piercing, easterly wind caught it up and flung it about in a promiscuous manner, filling the eyes, ears, mouths and clothes of pedestrians full of the clear, City grit. The wind itself was sufficiently cutting and unpleasant, but when the clouds of dust which it stirred up were added to it and driven into our faces, it became insufferable, and yet had to be suffered. Mr. EBLING was, probably, the only man in the City who did not yesterday invoke inverted blessings upon the head of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

UNHAPPY BOSTON.—After passing through all the horrors of a Presidential election only a month ago, the Bostonians, yesterday, underwent all the turmoil and agony of another election, in choosing a new Mayor and Common Council. To a disinterested and calm observer, viewing one of these popular struggles from a safe distance—the wild cries of the newspapers on the morning of election, urging citizens to vote early, to be on their guard against political knavery, to vote the entire people's ticket, to put down fraud and corruption, and so on, do not appear so eminently the proper thing, and so worthy the wisest and greatest people under the sun, as when we are in the thick of the engagement. It seems hardly possible that the question—whether SMITH or RICE shall be Mayor of Boston, could stir up the people of that well-regulated city to such excesses.

VALUE OF STATISTICS.—The report of the Secretary of State to Congress, giving the statistics of American seamen, makes the entire number of naturalized seamen in the country only 267. There are more than that number in this City alone any day in the year. The same report makes the number of registered seamen in New-York, 878, in Pennsylvania at 704, and in Massachusetts at 4,088. Of course, these figures do not make any approach to the truth.

PROPHETIC.—The New-Bedford *Express*, in a fit of prophetic ecstasy, exclaims, while pronouncing a eulogy on the Administration of President PIERCE, "Posterity will do it justice." Posterity possibly may, but we fear it will not know enough about it to do it entire justice.

CONGRESS.—Both Houses of Congress [illegible] themselves yesterday to a discussion of the President's Message. Nothing of special importance was elicited, with the possible exception of a remark made by Senator B[illegible] that while Mr. BUCHANAN would leave the people of Kansas to settle the question of Slavery for themselves, he would prefer that it should come into the Union as a *Free State*.

In the House, Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio made a telling speech in denunciation of the President's Message. Mr. MCMULLEN of Virginia put *three* questions to Mr. CAMPBELL, and received three answers, which did not help his case in the least.

No business whatever was done in either House.

CHANCE FOR ARCHITECTS.—If we have any architects among us, there are several splendid opportunities for the exercise of their abilities. To say nothing of our new City Hall, for which designs are needed, the Government will issue proposals in a few days for designs for the new Post-Office in this City. And we hope that the premiums may not only be sufficiently large to tempt the best talent to compete for the prize, but that the competition will be open to all the world. England has set the liberal example of offering splendid premiums for architectural designs for the Government buildings in London, and has invited architects of all the world to send plans, giving an opportunity for unrestricted competition.

PATRIOTIC DEVOTION.—At the "Electoral Banquet" in Richmond, the other day, Gov. WISE assured the company, that he "should never leave Virginia;" whereupon a thunder-storm of applause ensued. The fidelity of that patient wife, "who never would desert Mr. Micawber," was nought to this. Temptation is to be presupposed in both cases: was the Governer tendered a secretaryship or a foreign mission when at Wheatland? There is still a fog over that interview. It appeared to raise for a moment—but it settles again densely.

Personal.

DR. FRANCIS LIEBER has retired from his Professorship of History and Political Economy in the College of South Carolina—a station which he has occupied for twenty years. It is but echoing the feeling of those who know him best on the spot to remark that his labors were always of peculiar value to the Institution. It will not be easy to replace him. His genial activity of mind, no less than his scholarship, is a rare and admirable qualification of the teacher. Few Professors are so endeared to friends or pupils. A meeting of the Alumni of the College has been held at Columbia, presided over by WM. C. PRESTON, assisted by Ex-Governor MANNING and other notables. The resolutions were of the most complimentary character, and "a fitting testimonial with a suitable inscription" is proposed. Dr. LIEBER's future residence, we understand, will be at the North.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on Sunday evening, remarked to his hearers in Church, that he could say what probably few men could—viz: that he is not able to designate one card from another by its name; that he had never witnessed a play, nor yet an opera, and that he had never been to a circus; that he was unable to name different liquors by their color or taste; and that into certain improper places he had never entered.

The Albany *Journal* of yesterday says: "Hon. SAMUEL DICKSON, our Representative in Congress, we are glad to learn, has so far recovered his health as to be able to leave for Washington to-day, to resume his seat."

Hon. EDWARD STANLEY, at present, and for some time a visitor to his ancient home in North Carolina, is shortly to return to California. It is stated, however, that he intends making North Carolina his permanent residence.

Rev. CHARLES G. FINNEY, of revival notoriety, is preaching in Boston, and contemplates holding a series of religious meetings in that city and Charlestown.

Mr. HOADLEY, Assistant State Librarian of Connecticut, is preparing the Colonial Records of New-Haven for publication. The records are very old and dusty, and need immediate attention.

Mr. JOSEPH A. SEAWELL, of Norfolk, Va., one of the "victims" of the action of the late Naval Board, has been appointed by the President of the United States a Lieutenant in the revenue service.

Capt. MCCLELLAN, U. S. A., of the Crimean commission, has resigned his position in the army, as is stated, to take effect on the 1st of January, 1857.

It is stated that Gen. WOOL has requested to be relieved from his present command in the Pacific region.

Mr. CHARLES MORGAN, of this City, has given orders that all Texan emigrants who choose to turn their faces towards Nicaragua, shall be forwarded free of charge from Galveston to New-Orleans, and from New-Orleans to Nicaragua. S. A. LOCKRIDGE makes the offer public through the columns of the Galveston *News*, and adds the following boast, which evidently means—something:

"I am going out on the *Tennessee*, and will have one of the best battalions ever in this city. And when we arrive in Central America, we intend to make our mark on the walls of San Jose in less than six months. *Remember that—we will redeem it.*"

Laura Keene's Theatre.

A new drama, in three acts, called "Second Love," was produced here last night, for the first time in this country. It is from the pen of Mr. PALGRAVE SIMPSON, the author of "Dreams and Delusions," and some other pieces of peculiar construction.

The heroine of the drama is a poor blind girl, *Elinor Mowbray*, who is supposed by the interested villain of the piece to be the heiress of large estates. This individual (the villain) pursues *Elinor*, and cruelly wins her love, notwithstanding that he has already plighted *his* faith to a hysterical female in blue, who chases him everywhere with very afflictive eagerness. Villain takes advantage of *Elinor's* blindness to deceive her in the most open way imaginable—so much so that he excites the suspicions of the domestics, and the hatred of one *Ralph Thornhill*, (G. JORDAN,) a lover and relative of the poor girl's, a good-natured fellow, who has made all sorts of sacrifices for her sake, and follows her like a dog. *Ralph* is one of those astonishing beings created by dramatists for the express purpose of marrying off their heroines in the last act, and otherwise exciting the sympathy of the audience. *Elinor* has recovered her eyesight unknown to the villain, (his other name is too long for frequent repetition,) and surprises him in an interview with the hysterical lady in blue. Villain goes through an extraordinary course of elaborate deceptions beneath her eyes, never imagining for a moment that she can use them. Of course the proper moment arrives for announcing the triumph of science and surgical skill, and Villain is seen through. *Elinor* fulfills her destiny with *Ralph*, and Villain retires into private life with the hysterical lady in blue.

It will be seen that the material of the play is somewhat slim, and not particularly fresh at that, if we except the unfortunate condition of the heroine. The most vigorous idea in the piece—and one which is certainly not conventional—is her secret restoration to sight, and her subsequent movements on the public presumption of continued blindness. This incident undoubtedly suggested the play. In using it Mr. SIMPSON has not exhibited unusual skill. He succeeds frequently in exciting the pity of the audience, but it is due to the physical misfortune of the heroine rather than her actions. The lady in blue is introduced in a very commonplace way, and the villain is an ordinary villain, with a customary box of dueling pistols. Of the sentiment of the play it is unnecessary to speak. The author has chalked out a little circle for himself and keeps within it prosaically, without any dashes at the poetic in language or demeanor.

Miss LAURA KEENE possesses every requisite to enlist the sympathy of the audience, and her interpretation of the heroine was characterized by an eagerness to do so. In the second act, (which, at best, is too long,) she was, however, a little too minute, and consequently, slow. The elaboration of every emotion during the letter scene was not only painful but tedious, and led to the anticipation of continued cli- [illegible]

[illegible] line of business, (the character was originally played by BUCKSTONE,) but made it interesting and amusing. Mr. WHEATLEIGH as *Hardbuck*, a cute Yorkshireman, who pretends to be remarkably silly, was admirable. It was one of the best performances in the piece, and sufficient to stamp Mr. WHEATLEIGH as a very superior artist, who only waits his opportunity to blaze out triumphantly.

"Second Love" has been produced in an exceedingly effective manner. The costumes and properties are excellent, and the scenery admirable. The cottage scene in the first act, with a distant view of the lakes, is a picture of great artistic excellence, and assures us that Mr. HAWTHORNE is a very valuable acquisition to the few really good scenic artists in New-York.

Converting Iron into Steel in a Day—Neville's Process.

Having been invited by Mr. JOHN P. FARRAR to visit the Damascus Steel Company's Works, to witness the "Neville process of converting iron into steel"—last Saturday morning,—though it is no joke if one lives in the suburbs, to get out of bed early enough to take the Staten Island boat at half-past eight,—we accepted the invitation. Our party was a small one—consisting of our host, two practical iron men, (always skeptics of all new processes by instinct,) and two chemists, (always schemers by education,) and one more, as a make-weight. The hour or so that it takes of a Winter's morning to get from Whitehall to Port Richmond, where these Damascus people are located, were spent in talking over the possibilities of Mr. FARRAR's claim. He said we should see old iron, of our own selection, converted in the course of a few hours into excellent steel, and take home if we chose tools made of it under our eyes. But we remembered that steel was no such Minerva-born product: that the English, who furnish the best in the market, select their iron with great care from the Swedish or Russian mines, then pack the pigs in charcoal, and having sealed all tight with clay, keep them in the cementing furnace for at least eight days, at a glowing heat, and allow as many more for the cooling process, before the "blistered steel" is produced; that after this is melted and run into ingots, they let it lie acclimating as it were to its new condition before forging, or rolling or casting it for any delicate purposes. That a Yankee should take old iron and turn it into steel tools between breakfast and dinner was not quite credible.

Moreover, thousands of experiments had been tried, and many have lately professed to work this important conversion, and yet iron men tell us that steel is as high as ever, and the old orthodox process the only practicable one. We have hardly got over our disappointment on hearing that BESSEMER's patent, whose beautiful theory bewitches the chemists, cannot work uniformly enough on a large scale to render the quality of the steel at all certain, the process not being sufficiently under the control of the metallurgist for him to predict just when the stream of oxygen should be cut off. UCHATIUS' method is the last one talked about. It very ingeniously fuses the granulated cast-iron with iron ore, reduced to powder, and the peroxyde of manganese. Trials of this process have been made in Paris and in London, but on this side of the water we have only heard of it.

Holding up at Port Richmond, we took a brisk walk of three-fourths of a mile along the shore, and reached the works of the Damascus Company. Mr. FARRAR rolled up his sleeves at once and went to the day's work. There were lots of old iron lying about—some specimens, so rotten they could not be rolled or hammered, others, consisting principally of punchings, and others of bits of old gas pipes. The operator expressed his willingness to use either of these, holding that as base all irons are the same as all golds are, all silvers, all coppers—if only the impurities are expelled, and to do that there is no difficulty, if he but knows the iron.

Four black-lead crucibles were taken, and into each 40 pounds of a mixture of the punchings and gas-pipe ends were placed. Into each of two of these the following were added:

Half an ounce of the yellow prussiate of potash.
One ounce of sal ammoniac.
Forty pounds of iron.
Eight ounces of charcoal.
One gill of salt.
Three and a half ounces of manganese, or brick dust,

and it was predicted that these two crucibles would, ounce for ounce, with the iron, give steel of the first quality.

To the other two precisely the same materials were added with the exception of the yellow prussiate, but in different proportions, as follows:

Four ounces of Sal Ammoniac.
Three and a half ounces Manganese.
One ounce Charcoal.
One gill of Salt.

The contents of these crucibles, it was predicted, would turn out a pure and exceedingly tough iron. The crucibles were covered with lids of clay and deposited at 20 minutes after 10 o'clock—the two pots for iron together in one furnace, and the two for steel together in another. The furnaces had never before smelt the fire, the mortar was still green, and we were warned, in view of the newness of everything about the premises, that some delays might occur; but in a few minutes the blast was in operation, and out of every furnace mouth, (for beside those which our experiment engaged, a dozen others had been filled by the workmen in the natural course of their day's work,) around the slabs of clay that lightly covered them, the delicate blue and white flames were streaming. During the three hours that the furnaces were to be closed, we talked over the theory of the thing.

All iron in common use is presumed to have some impurities about it, especially of sulphur and phosphorus. To conquer that the sal ammoniac and the salt were put in—for the hydrogen of the sal ammoniac, at a certain heat, unites with the sulphur and they pass off together. It is the presumed amount of sulphur in the specimen that determines the quantity of the ammoniac and salt—if the rotten bloom had been selected a larger proportion would have been added. The yellow prussiate and the charcoal furnish the carbon. Now steel is nothing but pure iron, with a small proportion of carbon in perfect combination with it. Anything that will furnish the iron with that carbon will make steel of it. But carbon when it is just born out of one state into another very readily unites with anything capable of absorbing it—and so probably the purified boiling iron in the crucible gets its carbon, not so much from the powdered charcoal as from the cyanogen of the prussiate, one of whose two parts of carbon uniting with the phosphorus present burns into flame, while the other part freed from all engagements hastens to the embrace of the iron. Prussian blue or the red prussiate would yield just as much nascent carbon, and so make just as good steel, but the hunt is for cheap materials, and the yellow prussiate, which is dirt cheap, answers well enough. The manganese serves simply to form the scoria—the air-tight cover to the melted mass in the crucible—and brick-dust would answer just as well, or anything else that would as surely seal up this chemical marriage from prying eyesight not only, but even from the curious air.

The three hours were up at 1:20 o'clock P. M. At that minute precisely two brawny "pourers" with their boots and legs enveloped in many thicknesses of woolen rags still dripping with cold water, pushed aside the furnace tops, lifted out the crucibles, skimmed off the scoria, and slowly with an even stream poured their contents into iron moulds. Aside from the beauty of the white hot metal the coolness of the sweating pourers and the brilliant light, that invested the dusky objects about, there was great interest attaching to this operation from the fact that we had always been taught that wrought iron cannot be melted. You can make a doughy mass of it, said our old master—a kneadable paste—but you cannot pour it. Here however we saw the thing done. The scraps of old gas pipe and punchings were certainly wrought iron, and here they certainly were running over the lip of the crucible as freely as cream or West India molasses in Summer.

In a few minutes the moulds were knocked apart, and the ingots were left to cool upon the sand; now it requires some three hours for such a mass to cool as thoroughly as it ought to—for the atoms to granulate—to become used to their new condition, and to assume all their characteristics.

The English manufacturers let theirs lie for 6 months before they will consent to work them up. When one hour had elapsed, however, our ingots were taken in hand again, thrust into the heating furnaces and brought to a red heat. Then they were put between immense rollers, rolled into bars and sheets—which last are by this time, we presume, packed off to AMES' to be made into shovels and spades. The trip-hammer of the establishment was not geared, so after the rollers had brought one of the bars to a workable thickness, the bar was forged by hand. A thin piece of it was shaped into a cold chisel, which, when tempered and ground, stood well the severest tests. It cut into the iron of the trip-hammer very much as if that had been so much lead. Other pieces were broken. These showed a beautiful fracture, whose fine grain no microscope present could reveal a crystal in. The crucibles containing the iron were meanwhile turned out, and after cooling an hour, their contents thrust into the heating ovens and then subjected to the rollers. Pieces that were rolled as thin as stovepipe seemed for toughness and for beauty scarcely inferior to the best Russia iron. Other pieces were rolled into bars, and forged by hand—thus showing us another marvel, to wit—that iron, which we had seen cast, could be rolled and forged, all which the old workers in iron are in the habit of telling us is quite impossible. So far as we could judge, the experiment had been entirely successful, and the steel seemed to be of the finest quality. We understand that this Company has already turned out some hundred tons of it, which is being worked up into tools at several places—at the West Point foundry—at Sorensen's, in Howard-street, and at JOHN Jackson's [illegible] establishment, where it is pronounced as good as any in use.

The advantages of this process, if on the large [illegible]

First.—Any iron will [illegible]

[illegible] common process requires from [illegible] the iron into the condition of blistered steel.

Third.—Experience shows that it is very difficult by the common process, to make the [illegible] the carbon in equal proportions [illegible] surface; consequently specimens of the same [illegible] must be selected with the greatest care out of [illegible] different bars. In the new process the [illegible] which gives the carbon is melted in the same pot with the iron, and there can be no possibility of [illegible] distribution of the carbon through the metal. For these reasons, if there is no hitch that we have not dreamed of, this process will furnish steel at very little more than the cost of bar iron, which would be a reduction of some 60 per cent. in the price of this most important article. Old iron can be had at from $30 to $40 per ton; prussiate of potash sells at 25 cents per pound; sal ammoniac at 10½ cents. The other materials—salt, manganese, charcoal, you buy by the sack or load, and scarcely need to be reckoned. The whole of the chemicals for a ton of steel cannot cost over 60 cents, and the difference between the iron and the steel made on these premises is not over 90 cents per ton.

The inventor of the process is JOHN NEVILLE, a burly, rough-looking Englishman, who would have been a Yankee if he had been born [illegible]. It was a study to see the tough old Vulcan as he stood warming his [illegible] the furnace—the joy of his heart not quite concealed by the grime on his face and his slouched hat-brim—as a red-hot slab of the steel was emptied from the crucible. "Isn't it beautiful?" said he. We asked if he had never seen it in his dreams before? [illegible] "and it has given me an empty belly [illegible]." He had arrived at the conclusion that the yellow prussiate was the thing which [illegible] for the iron, from witnessing the common process of case-hardening, in which the bar of iron, that has received its final shape, is coated with the prussiate and then subjected to high heat. The iron, for a short distance from its surface, absorbs the carbon from the decomposition of the acid of the salt, and is, to all intents and purposes, steel; while the interior of the bar remains as it was cast or malleable iron. Now, reasoned Mr. NEVILLE, if by this process the surface of the iron can be made steel, why cannot the whole mass be converted into steel, if the salt and all the parts of the iron can be brought into contact, and they certainly can be by melting them together. Possessed of this idea he has never ceased from [illegible] ing the two materials together when he could raise the funds to experiment with. He succeeded, some year or two since, in arresting the attention of Mr. FARRAR, and Mr. ELISHA W. A[illegible], with whose assistance, the first at the chemical, and the last at the mechanical department, experiments on a large scale, have been conducted at Croton, and are now opening at the Staten Island works. It seems as if enough might soon be done to satisfy iron-dealers that we are paying three times as much for steel as is necessary, and enough has been done already to excite the most lively interest on the part of all those who have steel to buy, or those who in their daily manipulations have steel to use; and who, in this age, that eats a meal or whittles, is out of one or the other of these classes?

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—STEPHEN BRUSH has this day associated WALTER F. BRUSH, Jr., with himself, under the firm of BRUSH & CO., for the purpose of continuing the Provision Business on Commission and on their own account, at No. 86 Front-st., in this City.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1856.

GREAT FIRE AT SYRACUSE!
From the Daily Standard, Syracuse, Nov. [illegible]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE.—One of Herring's Fire-Proof Safes, sold by D. S. & S. P. Geer, of this city, passed through the ordeal of a recent fire in the First Ward of this city, and its contents came out in excellent order, as the following certificate [illegible] proves:

[illegible], Nov. [illegible]
Messrs. D. S. & S. P. Geer, Agents, or to all whom it may concern:
This is to certify that the Safe of S. C. Herring & Co. which was bought of you Oct. [illegible], was burned at the great fire which occurred here on the morning of the [illegible] inst., and that the Safe underwent and resisted the most intense heat, and was not removed until the afternoon of the 12th, having remained in the fire 108 hours, and brought out the contents in a good state of preservation, and the paper on which this is written was part of the contents of said safe.
AVERY & EVANS.

The public are invited to call, examine and compare the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION with WILDER'S and other patented Safes. For sale by
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st.,
and No. 5 Murray-st., New-York.

GREAT SALE OF CHINA, BRONZES, CLOCKS, CHANDELIERS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, PARIAN AND PARISIAN FANCY GOODS, at Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.—E. V. HAUGHWOUT having determined to effect an entire clearance of his present stock previous to removal to his new store, offers the principal portion AT COST.
The goods have been selected in Europe this season with the greatest care, and comprise an unequaled assortment of the following articles:
Plain and decorated French China dining services.
Plain and decorated French China dessert services.
Plain and decorated French China tea services.
French gilt bronze and marble clocks, from $5 to $800 and bronze statuettes, candelabras, &c.
Parian statuary, vases, pitchers, &c.
Silver-plated tea sets, urns, waiters, cake baskets, &c.
Elegant French China vases, from $2 25 to $150 per pair.
French, English and American chandeliers.
Plain, cut and Bohemian glass ware.
Plumbers' basins, and an immense variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
They will be arranged ready for sale on Monday, Dec. 1, with the price of every article marked in plain figures, and no deviation whatever can be made.

"BRIGHT, RACY, AND FULL OF GOOD HUMOR."—Mr. MILBURN's new book. Four editions in four weeks!
THE RIFLE, AXE AND SADDLE-BAGS;
A Book of Lectures. By Rev. W. H. MILBURN, the Blind Preacher and Orator. 1 neat 12mo volume, $1. Says the Springfield *Republican*: "The characteristics of Mr. Milburn's life are now pretty well known to the public. Nearly blind, he traveled in twelve years, 200,000 miles, in the performance of his clerical duties as a Methodist minister. A man of taste, culture, genius and eloquence, he is loved and admired wherever known. The book is composed of lectures delivered before various associations of young men. They are bright, racy productions, full of good humor, Christian sentiment, and graceful fancy." DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers.
And for sale by all booksellers.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.
These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.
The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE EXCITEMENT of elections having ceased, we invite the attention of all judicious and money-making persons to our improved extra-rapid Sewing Machines. Loss of time while attending to political matters, and loss of office, or the failure to obtain office, may speedily be made up by the use of a Sewing Machine. We say to every mechanic in whose trade a Sewing Machine can be employed, that a loss of $1,000 a year is suffered by going without one.
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BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SEASON OF FURS.—BANTA, CORNER OF CANAL and Wooster sts., solicits the attention of the ladies to his choice assortment of superb Furs, made up in the most fashionable styles, consisting of full sets of
Hudson Bay sable, German fitch,
Mink or American sable, Siberian squirrel,
Grecian stone marten, French sable,
Rock marten, Imitation mink.
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NATIVE WINES.
SPARKLING AND STILL CATAWBA
from the vineyards of John D. Park, Esq., Cincinnati.
Warranted only the pure juice of the grape, and superior to the best French Champaigne and German Hock, being more generous, rich and fruity, by retaining the natural flavor of the grape.
BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.

CANDY AND SUGAR PLUMS.—THE CHAMBERS-ST. Steam Refined Candy Manufactory, by
RIDLEY & CO.,
are preparing for the Holidays all their choice variety of Steam-Refined Candy and Sugar Plums, Cornets, Cornucopias, French Fancy Boxes, Bons, &c., &c. RIDLEY & CO., corner of Hudson and Chambers sts., opposite Hudson River Railroad Dépôt.

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The public are invited to try our
IMPROVED LIMPID FLUID.
It is in all respects equal to the best English, and in some important qualities it is superior to all. For sale by the stationers.
THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.

BOOKS AT AUCTION THIS EVENING.—A splendid collection of standard, miscellaneous and holiday books, all new and fresh stock, at auction THIS EVENING, by LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway. See auction advertisement.

IMPORTED FRENCH GAS FIXTURES AND Clocks, superior articles only; designs for dining and saloon, Paris bronze, candelabras, [illegible] for lamps. For sale by DARDONVILLE, [illegible] Broadway.

JET ORNAMENTS.—EVERY VARIETY OF JET, Jet and gold jewelry, Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, &c., at
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

[illegible]

COLT & WHITTLESEY,
No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM WINSLOW, President.
[illegible] Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

[illegible]

[illegible] W. GILLORD, Chairman Lecture Committee.

[illegible]

[illegible] Chairman of Lecture Com.

[illegible]

C. F. HALES.

[illegible]

[illegible] FEUCHTWANGER.

[illegible]

CLEMENT D. RELMAN, Recording Secretary.

[illegible]

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN, AGED THIRTY, OF [illegible] wishes to marry a lady of [illegible] wealth essential [illegible] Address [illegible] Granville Post-Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER
Will deliver an Address on
ROYALTY AND REPUBLICANISM,
EUROPE AND AMERICA,
Before the "Young Men's Democratic Union Club,"
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1856.
Tickets 25 cents.
Can be obtained at the Music Stores and at the door of the Academy. Private boxes will be reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them, without extra charge. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Lecture commencing at 7½ o'clock.
S. W. CONE, President.
JOHN E. WHITE, Secretary.

UNION TEMPERANCE MEETING.—THE undersigned cordially invite all City Temperance Organizations, friends of temperance, and the public in general, to a grand Union Temperance meeting, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., for a revival of the cause, and preparations for the Winter Campaign. The best of speakers will address the meeting in behalf of the American Temperance Union, WM. E. DODGE, of the City Alliance; JAMES O. BENNETT, of the Sons of Temperance; W. H. ARMSTRONG, G. W. P., of the Lady Snow Union; E. L. SNOW, Mariners' Society; E. RICHARDSON, Juvenile Societies; Dr. JAMES E. ALLEY. Seats free.

CAPT. GORDON, OF THE MEXICAN ARMY, who in company with Gen. DE LA VEGA, Ex-President of Mexico, Gen. BLANCO, and other distinguished Mexicans, are spending a short time in our City, viewing the public institutions, &c., will speak to the citizens of New-York, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Mexico and its People.* Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB, BROOKLYN.—Pursuant to call, a special meeting of this Club will be held at the head-quarters, No. 265 Atlantic-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
H. HILL, President.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 6, BEtween the Park Building and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn side, a Sardagate SEAL RING, engraved with initials, B. B., and crest, an antique crown and battle-axe. The finder will be suitably rewarded, by leaving it at the counting-room of Messrs. TAPPAN & McKILLOP, No. 8 Beekman-st.

LOST.—ON THE EIGHTH INST., IN TWENTY-[illegible] and 28th-st., or Broadway, a long GOLD WATCH CHAIN, having thereon two lockets, a ring, and a gold stone. The finder will be liberally rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner, by leaving the same with J. G. MARSHALL, Nos. 64 and 66 John-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, a landscape, painted on paper. If the finder will leave it at Messrs. TITUS & DAYTON'S, No. 300 Broadway, he will receive the above reward.

GREAT INVENTION FOR COMFORT.
TO ALL RAILROAD TRAVELERS.
PATENT HEAD REST.
By a small arrangement that can be carried in the pocket or easily adjusted to the shoulders, with a spring-pad from behind for the head to rest or fall into. With this arrangement all the luxury of a bed can be enjoyed by the traveler. Sold from $1 50 to $2 each. Agents wanted for every railroad train in the Union.
Sole agency, No. 478 Broadway. All orders must be addressed to the subscriber. L. PHILIP BEERS.

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STEAM MANUFACTURED CONFECTIONERY.—Consisting of a full assortment of Plain and Fancy Candies, Gum Drops, Licorice Drops and other Drops; Rock Candy, (a prime article for retailing,) Sugar Toys, Mottoes, with a string of &c.'s that would reach—"ever-so-far"—and they "going! going!! going!!! Therefore, my friends, listen to the suggestions of prudence as dictated by experience—be in time, send in your orders without delay, to avoid delay in the execution of your orders. You know, or if you do not, I hereby respectfully warn you, that there is about to be a "general jam," without reckoning contingencies—such as bad weather, interrupted communication, &c., &c.
To prevent disappointment a remittance must accompany the order.
T. G. HODGKINS,
No. 154 Greenwich-st., near Liberty.

J. MORTIMER HALL, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA Territory, dealer in real estate; lands bought and sold throughout the Territory; land warrants located; investments of money made on joint accounts or commission; collections made and taxes paid for non-residents. Refer to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., MORRIS KETCHUM, New-York.

DR. ALBAN GOLDSMITH, EX-PROFESSOR of Surgery, having returned to the City, will resume the practice and give lectures on Lithotrity, (or removing stone from the bladder without cutting,) also all diseases connected with the genito-urinary organs. Office No. 20 Franklin-st.; hours from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—ON AND AFTER this date, all goods for Spaulding's Express must be shipped by the Harlem Railroad, corner White and Centre sts. Dec. 8, 1856. H. B. SPAULDING,
No. [illegible] Broadway.

POST-OFFICE BOX FOR SALE.—THE lease of one of the most desirable boxes in the General Post-Office. Also, two office desks and chairs. Address J. D., Times office, stating highest price for the box.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A MAGNIFICENT WORK OF ART.
THE MOST SUPERB GIFT BOOK EVER PUBLISHED.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.
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DARLEY'S MARGARET. An original work of American Art. Outline compositions, illustrative of American Character, Manners and Customs, comprising thirty scenes from Judd's novel of "Margaret, A Tale of the Real and the Ideal." By FELIX O. C. DARLEY, and engraved in the first style of the art by KONRAD HUBER.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS:

1. Childhood.	15. Communicating in the woods.
2. The Master.	16. The Camp Preacher.
3. Margaret annoyed by her brother.	17. Retrospection.
4. Hash.	18. Brown Moll.
5. The Bee-Hunt.	19. The Contest.
6. Obed.	20. Bertha Weeks.
7. Margaret and Obed encounter the master in the woods.	21. The Husking-Bee.
8. Chilion.	22. Tony Washington.
9. Chilion played and they were silent.	23. The Murder.
10. Pluck.	24. Rose.
11. A glimpse at the world.	25. The Arrest.
12. Martha Madeline Gisborne.	26. Deacon Ramsdill.
13. Nimrod exhibits his humor.	27. Margaret meets with sympathy.
14. The Widow Wright.	28. Margaret.
	29. The Parting.
	30. Parson Wells and his wife.

This work is printed on beautifully tinted paper, both plates and letter-press, and elegantly bound in unique, ornamental cover, of novel design. Price $10. In full Turkey-morocco, superbly bound, $20.
The above is altogether the most beautiful presentation volume ever issued from the press in any part of the world.

TO BE PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.
A CHRISTMAS BOOK FOR YOUNG AND OLD.
STORIES FOR CHRISTMAS AND WINTER EVENINGS, now first collected, and forming the third number of Putnam's Story Library. Price—Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, 75 cents; Gilt, extra, $1 25.
This volume contains some of the choicest and most beautiful stories ever written on matters pertaining to Christmas and the Winter Holidays. The following is the table of contents:

The Christmas Bride.	The Waits; a Christmas story.
The Christmas Eve Letter.	Mrs. Peck's Pudding.
Adventures of a New-Year's Eve.	How we made Money last year.
Christmas Changes.	Miss Brightington's Polka Jacket.
A Story of a New-Year's Eve.	Christmas Eve in a Sponging House.
Mrs. Ranford's New Year's Dinner.	Myself and Julia Arran.
A Merry Christmas.	

Orders from the trade solicited.
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No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

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Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
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NARRATIVE OF THE EXPEDITION OF AN AMERICAN SQUADRON TO THE CHINA SEAS AND JAPAN, performed in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, by order of the Government of the United States, under the command of Commodore M. C. PERRY, U. S. N. Compiled from the Original Notes and Journals of Commodore Perry, at his request, and under his supervision.
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A MANUAL OF THE ART OF BOOK-BINDING, containing full instructions in the different branches of Forwarding, Gilding and Finishing; also, the art of Marbling book-edges and paper; the whole designed for the Practical Workman, the Amateur and the Book Collector. By JAMES B. NICHOLSON. Illustrated, 12mo. Price $1 50.
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&c., &c., &c.
In fact, a miscellaneous collection of
ARTICLES DE VERTU,
Impossible to particularize in an advertisement.
Among the rest will be found,
TWO EXCEEDINGLY BEAUTIFUL
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
Intended for the wardrobe of
A RUSSIAN PRINCESS.
Perfect chef d'œuvres in manufacture and design.
The lady herself will be present to assist in the sale of the goods.
Sale to commence on Thursday, Dec. 11, at the store of
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Have just received from auction a large lot of Embroidered Swiss, Cambric and Lace Collars, from 25c. to $3 each.
Embroidered Cambric sets at 87½c., worth $1 25 per set.
French Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet sets, from $2 50 to $6 per set.
Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs, from 62½c. to $3 each.
Also, a large lot of French Lace Veils, from $1 25 to $4 each.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from $1 50 to $6 per dozen.

EMBROIDERIES,
Twenty per cent. below the usual prices.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Have reduced the price of their large stock of Point Gauze, Point Applique, Honiton, Valenciennes and French Embroidered Collars and Sets full twenty per cent. below the usual prices, to close them out before the Holidays.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Having completed the marking down of their entire stock of
VELVET AND BEAVER CLOAKS,
would call the particular attention of the Ladies thereto, as offering some great bargains.

NEWEST STYLES RICH MUSLIN DE LAINES,
REDUCED 30 PER CENT.,
By
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Dress Goods of every description, Silks, Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, De Laines, Prints, Table Covers, Scarfs, Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves, at great bargains, during this week, at ANDREW J. COLBY'S,
No. 289 Grand-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,
AWFULLY SACRIFICED,
By
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS,
The Cheapest ever offered in New-York.—Another Great Sacrifice in Prices.
J. BECK & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Having determined to sell off their entire rich Winter stock of DRY GOODS before Jan. 1, have marked down the price to half cost.
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
MERINOES,
DE LAINES,
LINENS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
HOSIERY,
CURTAINS,
MUSLINS,
MOURNINGS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, &c.,
&c., &c.
AT 50 PER CENT.
BELOW COST.

PRESENTS.
CHEAP, ELEGANT AND USEFUL.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Dec. 8,
RICH PRINTED CALICOES,
(In Dress Lengths,)
At $1 and $1 50 each.
FINE SAXONY PLAIDS,
At 50 cents per yard.
LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,
At 6s. and 8s. per yard.
1,000 PRINTED MOUSSELINE DELAINE DRESSES,
At $3 each.
CHEAP EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RICH LACE GOODS.
Suitable for the season.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have received by the *Persia*, probably the richest stock of
GENUINE LACE GOODS
ever imported into the country, in
WHITE POINT APPLIQUE, D'ALENCON, and
BLACK CHANTILLY SETS.
Also,
SUPERB CHANTILLY SHAWLS and POINTS,
(with and without Flounces,)
&c., &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

THE CHEAPEST SILKS IN THE CITY.
(Purchased at Auction,)
4s. AND 5s. PER YARD.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING OUT
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE,
THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE.
A RARE CHANCE.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., having determined to close out their Fall and Winter business, will
COMMENCE, MONDAY, DEC. 8, 1856,
A GENERAL REDUCTION OF 30 PER CENT.
ON THEIR
ENTIRE STOCK
OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.
For particulars, see advertisement.

ALL OUR TEN SHILLING AND DOLLAR SILKS
Marked down to 6s. per yard.
Wishing to reduce our large stock
of Rich Dress Silks and Silk Robes
previous to the close of the season,
will offer them at a reduction in price
of from 25 to 30 per cent.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

LUPIN'S RICH MERINOES,
Are sold
AT HALF THEIR VALUE,
By
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Great bargains in Silks and Shawls during this week, for presents, at ANDREW G. COLBY'S,
No. 289 Grand-st., corner Eldridge.

TO BUY A RICH LYONS VELVET,
AT HALF ITS VALUE,
Go to
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
RICH DRESS GOODS.
CHAS. G. HOOK, No. 703 Broadway,
WILL OFFER,
THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 8,
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
RICH DRESS SILKS,
LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,
PARAMATTAS,
MUSLIN DE LAINES, &c., &c.

JAMES A. HEARN,
NEW GOODS,
Rich Silk Robes—Rich Silks.
NOVELTIES.
Scarfs, Neck-Ties, Embroideries.
LACES.
Real Point, Chantilly, Appliqué, Honiton Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Coiffures.
No. 775 Broadway, above Ninth.

THE LARGEST CUSTOM
Establishment
In the United States.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Of No. 12 Park-place,
Tailors and Importers,
Receive per steamers and sailing vessels, throughout the season, every desirable novelty for gentlemen's dress.

DO YOU WISH A RICH SILK,
AT HALF ITS VALUE?
Go to
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.

RICH DRESSES FOR THE APPROACHING HOLIDAYS.
500 elegant Brocade and other
SILK ROBES
Will be offered on Monday, Dec. 8,
at $25 each.
Usual price $40 and $50.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SELLING OFF.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering their Fall and Winter
DRESS GOODS
at greatly reduced prices, and would call the attention of the public to the following articles:

SILKS,	MERINOES,
SILK ROBES,	M. DE LAINES,
EMBROIDERIES,	CLOTHS,
LACES,	CALICOES,

AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Being desirous of closing their present stock previous to removal. No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CLOAKS.
A SUPERB ASSORTMENT,
ALL NEW,
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY,
SUPERIOR IN STYLE.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway,
above Ninth.

500 PAIRS WET BLANKETS, $1 EACH.
4,500 yards handsome dress Silks, 5s. per yard.
Black and Gray Beaver Cloth, only 18s.
Broché long shawls, $15, worth $30.
Wide Paramattas and English Merinoes, 4s.
Linen Napkins, 12s. per dozen.
Brown and White Tablecloths, from 8s. to $4.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 309 Grand, cor. Forsyth-st.

RICH HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Real India Camels Hair
SHAWLS AND SCARFS
(prices moderate,)
Many of them of rare beauty, just received by the *Persia*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RICH LACES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Just received, per *Persia*, point collars and sets, black Chantilly veils and flounces, coiffures, capes and barbes. Also, point aguille handkerchiefs, capes, and laces for trimming, in entirely new designs. N. B.—A new lot of cushion-made Valenciennes collars, from $2 to $25.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
At Reduced Prices.
JAMES CROPSEY
Offers the balance of his elegant and well-assorted stock of Laces and Embroideries at a great reduction in price at No. 461 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer their Fall Garments at reduced prices, on Monday, the 8th inst. No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

STEEL SPRING SKIRTS, GUTTA-PERCHA, quilted cotton, moreen, whalebone, crinoline, haircloths, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, zephyr goods, shawls and talmas, French woven corsets, ladies' skirt suspenders, shoulder-braces, gloves, lace and muslin caps, &c., &c. FORMAN & CO., No. 708 Broadway.

GUTTA PERCHA CORD FOR SKIRT springs can be had at MOORE'S. And all kinds of corsets and skirts at MOORE'S, No. 208 Grand-st., one door from Eldridge-st.
Just received, a splendid assortment of our much admired French seamless stays.

DRY GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Prints, De Laines, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Linens, Table Cloths, Towels, Diaper, Cashmeres, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS,
No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

HARLEY,
No. 84 John-st., and No. 33 Maiden-lane,
Has the best assortment of
FINE FURS
IN THE CITY,
And he will challenge competition as to price and quality.

LADIES CAN SEE THE CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OF
FINE MINK ARTICLES,
AT HARLEY'S,
No. 84 John-st., and No. 33 Maiden-lane.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!
BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO.,
NOS. 51 AND 53 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.,
Offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL a very desirable assortment of
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
Consisting of RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY MARTEN, MINK, STONE MARTEN, and FITCH, manufactured in the latest (most fashionable) styles
EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

GENUINE FURS,
In ROYAL ERMINE,
SABLE,
MINK,
SQUIRREL,
And other Furs.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FURS—LANDRY'S FURS.
None to surpass them this season.
Orders carefully executed. No. 608 Broadway.

FURS, FURS.—A LARGE AND CHOICE ASsortment, for ladies and misses, unsurpassed by any. Misses' and children's beavers, in all their varieties; the newest styles of children's velvet and cloth caps.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 120 Canal-st.

MILLINERY.

FALL MILLINERY GOODS.
P. T. WILDE,
Nos. 30 and 32 John-st.,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
SILK MILLINERY GOODS.
Straw Goods,
Silk and Fancy Bonnets,
Dress Caps and Head Dresses,
French Flowers, Feathers, &c.
A complete stock of the above goods constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest market prices.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court-House, No. 32 Chambers-st.
NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH AN ACT for the collection of Taxes, passed April 13, 1843, I hereby give notice to all tax payers who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1856, that unless the same is paid to me at my office, on or before the first day of January, I shall proceed to collect the same by an addition of interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, to be calculated from the 15th day of last September, to the day of payment.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Receiver of Taxes.

BREAD!—DON'T GRUMBLE ABOUT BREAD, GO to your old friend HOLMES, No. 200 [illegible]-st., corner of [illegible]-st. He is selling 5½ lbs. for one shilling.

The Boston [illegible] to the pres[illegible] books, shoes, [illegible] of the suffering [illegible] and Illinois have [illegible]

[illegible] an interesting let[illegible] who visited Kan[illegible] the follow[illegible]

[illegible] they are [illegible] to succeed, but they think they have got to fight for it. Perhaps [illegible] but I do not [illegible] will ever be again openly attempted; [illegible] And there is now a Free-State majority. [illegible] shall be the [illegible] for the ensuing year. It is not at all [illegible] that the party will be the Free-State party. The [illegible] the bulwark of [illegible] and a nice place to make money in, besides. So [illegible] for whom there was no open[illegible] at home, and regards it as a good [illegible] of the better class, and [illegible] their purpose at the polls, not [illegible]

The [illegible] they have [illegible] back [illegible] they came. Those who remain have substantial and abiding interests, though they be conflicting ones—with whom the con[illegible] will be abandoned [illegible] the most powerful.

Lawrence is worthy of New-England, and of the [illegible] The hill at whose foot it [illegible] from the wide plain—a beacon to [illegible] and an observatory for its inhab[illegible] a fort, and at its base, [illegible] from the level below, stands [illegible] Church, a handsome edifice of stone, [illegible] they were just roofing in—the most conspicu[illegible] the town. Its situation, with [illegible] to the town and hill behind, strikingly re[illegible] that of the Church at Plymouth, and every stroke of the hammer, as it rang out over the plain, [illegible] of the victorious march which began at [illegible]

Lawrence is already the capital of intelligence. Its [illegible] churches are the only ones in the Territory. It [illegible] the best bookstore west of St. Louis, and does more reading and thinking than many counties in [illegible]

The New Custom-House and Post-Office at Knoxville, Tenn.—The Secretary of the Treasury has selected as a site for the new Custom-House, [illegible] &c., at Knoxville, Tenn., the eligible lot on the corner of Union and Prince streets, about one hundred and forty feet square. This location is central, elevated, and every way desirable, and the price is only $4,500. It cannot fail to satisfy and please the citizens of Knoxville to have their new edifice thus located. As soon as the Legislature of the State has ceded jurisdiction to the land and exempted the property from taxation, steps will be taken to commence the work.—*Washington Star.*

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—TUESDAY, DEC. 9.
THALBERG'S CLOSING CONCERTS.
THALBERG'S AND D'ANGRI'S
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE
(but two) in New-York, prior to their departure for other cities.
GRAND LYRIC ENTERTAINMENT.
On which occasion
Mme. D'ANGRI
Will make her first appearance as a
LYRIC TRAGEDIENNE,
In scenes (in costume) from celebrated operas, assisted by
Mlle. MATHILDE D'ANGRI
(Mme. Elena D'Angri's pupil, and her first appearance.)
Sig. MORELLI.
SELECTIONS FROM SEMIRAMIDE.
Arsace......Mme. D'Angri
Assur......Sig. Morelli
The Garden of [illegible] Romeo and Giulietta.
Romeo......Mme. D'Angri
Giulietta......Mlle. Mathilde D'Angri
GRAND CONCERT.
S. THALBERG,
Assisted by Mme. PATANIA,
Who will make her first appearance this season.
Mr. THALBERG
Will play Fantasias on
Norma. [illegible] Lucia di Lammermoor
[illegible] Semiramis
Conductor......Mr. Bergman.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Admission to all parts......One Dollar
Reserved Seats in Parquet and Dress Circle......Fifty Cents extra
Upper Boxes (entrance in Crosby-st.)......Fifty Cents
Proscenium Boxes (to hold five)......Ten Dollars
Private Boxes (to hold six)......Ten Dollars
The Fifty-Cent Tickets to Upper Boxes can only be had at the entrance in Crosby-st. in the evening.
THE SALE OF SEATS
commences on Saturday, Dec. 6, at the two ticket offices, BREUSING'S and VAN NORDEN & KING'S.
On Saturday and Monday will be sold the $1 50 seats. On Tuesday the $1 and remaining at 50 cents.
POSITIVELY THE LAST CONCERT,
THURSDAY, DEC. 11,
At Niblo's Garden.

THALBERG'S LAST CONCERT.
THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at Niblo's Garden.
THALBERG AND D'ANGRI'S
LAST APPEARANCE.
GRAND CONCERT.
Scenes in costume from celebrated Operas.
NOTICE.
The sale of Seats for Thalberg and D'Angri's LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK
Will commence at 9 A. M.
On Wednesday, Dec. 10.
At Breusing's and Van Norden & King's.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock.
Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Balcony Seats, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1 each; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. Box office open from 8 till 4 o'clock.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 9,
SECOND NIGHT
of a new and original drama, by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, produced with new scenery, entitled
SECOND LOVE.
Col. Dangerfield......Mr. Lingham
Ralph Thornhill......Mr. G. Jordan
Hawbuck......Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Doctor Lambert......Mr. Harcourt
[illegible]......Miss Laura Keene
Mildred Vernon......Miss Ada Clifton
Lucy......Miss Josephine Manners
To conclude, for the fourteenth time, with the local comedy, by Mr. E. G. P. Wilkins,
YOUNG NEW-YORK.
Supported by Messrs. G. Jordan, C. Wheatleigh, T. B. Johnston, Burnett, Stoddart, Lingham, Miss Laura Keene, Miss Manners, &c.
Notice.—The drama of SECOND LOVE has been adapted and arranged by the author for Miss LAURA KEENE, who holds the copyright, and to whom all applications for its production must be made.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Wednesday Evening, Dec. 10, 1856.
BENEFIT OF MME. MONPLAISIR,
and first appearance since her accident, in the grand and successful ballet of
ESMERALDA.
Last night but two of
OF THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
prior to their departure for Boston.
FOUR GREATLY ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENTS.
Last night but two of the great
Antoine......as......De Courcy
In the pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
ALSO, OF THE
WONDERFUL HENGLER AND YOUNG AMERICA,
who are nightly received with
CHEERS AND APPROBATION.
The two graceful premières danseuses,
MLLE. ROBERT AND MME. MONPLAISIR
On Thursday—Mr. Thalberg's last Concert.
On Friday—A Grand Juvenile Gala Night, as the Ravels' farewell to the little folks.
On Saturday—
LAST NIGHT OF THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
and termination of their engagement of
THREE HUNDRED NIGHTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FOURTEENTH-STREET.
BENEFIT OF
MAX MARETZEK.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10,
Verdi's Grand Opera,
IL TROVATORE,
With the former powerful cast.
Also, gems from
LA SEMIRAMIDE.
Semiramide......Madame DE LA GRANGE
Arsace......Miss PHILLIPS
Assur......Signor COLOTTI.
Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE
Has the honor to announce, that through the kindness of the School Officers of Grammar School No. 11, she has obtained the Academy of Music for
THURSDAY, Dec. 11,
when she will take her
FAREWELL BENEFIT
in New-York, on which occasion will be produced
LA TRAVIATA,
With gems from the
BARBER OF SEVILLE.
Being most positively her LAST Appearance in New-York.
Admission, ONE DOLLAR; Second Circle......50 cents
Reserved Seats 50 cents extra; Amphitheatre......25 cents
Seats for the Performance may be secured at the Academy, or at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.
Doors open at 7¼; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1856.
THE PUPILS OF
GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. ELEVEN,
In 17th-st., will give a performance of
THE FLOWER QUEEN,
OR CORONATION OF THE ROSE, AND A SELECTION OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
MESSRS. WILLIAM MASON,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,
TOGETHER WITH
SHELTON'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN BAND,
Have kindly consented to give their valuable services for this occasion.
CONDUCTOR—MR. J. C. WOODMAN,
Teacher of Music in the School.
Tickets, 25 cents.
To be had at the School, or at the Door.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Concert to begin at 7½ o'clock.

THE PALMER MARBLES,
On exhibition.
THE INDIAN GIRL.
And eleven other pieces of sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
TUESDAY [illegible] of our numerous patrons, the [illegible]
THE TOODLES
will be played for the first time at this theatre.
MR. BURTON AND MRS. HUGHES
In their original characters of Mr. and Mrs. Toodles.
Second night of the new comic piece,
THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF WOMAN,
Exemplified by Mr. T. Placide, Mrs. C. Howard, Mr. M. Smith and Miss Fanny Browne.
The Ballet of LES NYMPHES DES BOIS.
With Mlle. Dory, Barre and G. Smith.
And the capital comedietta of BETSEY BAKER.
Betsey Baker......Miss Polly Marshall.
To-Morrow—A new and peculiar piece, THE SLAVE ACTRESS, with new scenery. Miss Jane Coombes will appear; also, Mr. Burton, Mr. C. Fisher, Miss Polly Marshall, &c., &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Continued success of
MR. JAMES ANDERSON,
and
MISS AGNES ELSWORTHY,
who will appear TO-NIGHT, Dec. 9, in
OTHELLO,
splendidly cast, and produced with new scenery and appointments. Mr. Anderson will personate Othello; Mr. Walcot, Roderigo; Miss Elsworthy, Desdemona; Mrs. Hoey, Emilia; and Mr. Dyott, Iago—a character in which he has no equal now upon the stage. The other parts will be sustained by Messrs. Sothern, Phillips, Reynolds, Stuart and other favorites.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THALBERG'S AND D'ANGRI'S
LAST APPEARANCE (but one), TUESDAY, Nov. 9.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Admission to all parts......$1
Reserved seats in parquette and dress circle......50 cents extra
Upper boxes (entrance in Crosby-st.)......50 cents
Proscenium boxes (to hold five)......$10
Private boxes (to hold six)......$10
The 50-cent tickets to upper boxes can only be had at the entrance in Crosby-st. in the evening.
NOTICE.
Holders of $1 Tickets may enter the Dress Circle.

THALBERG'S CLOSING CONCERT.
TUESDAY, Dec. 9, at NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Positively last appearance (but one) of
THALBERG and D'ANGRI.
GRAND CONCERT AND OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT.
THE SALE OF SEATS,
Commences this morning at
C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and
VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st.

CHINESE ROOMS.
No. 539 Broadway, late Buckley's Opera House.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of
DONETTI'S POPULAR COMIC TROUPE OF ACTING MONKEYS,
LAUGHABLE PANTOMIMES, COMIC SPECTACLES, &c.
Previous to their great Southern Tour, and
FINAL RETURN TO EUROPE.
Doors open at 6¾; curtain rises at 7½. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents; children half price. Box Office open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Dec. 9, the Drama, in 4 acts, entitled
QUINTIN MATSYS.
To be followed by the Pantomime of
THE SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
WEALTH AND WORTH.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS, NEW HALL, No. 585 Broadway.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
Will be produced the Fairy Opera of
CINDERELLA,
in 4 Acts, with new scenery, dresses, transformations, &c.
Preceding which
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 Cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 Cents.

THALBERG'S AND D'ANGRI'S LAST APPEARANCE.
TUESDAY, DEC. 9, AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Families and parties wishing to sit together are respectfully requested to secure their seats at once. Neither orders nor money can be received in advance for the two last concerts on Tuesday and Thursday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
To let, on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,000 persons. Price per night $200, including light.
BALL SEASON.
The price for ball-nights has been reduced to $[illegible], including all the privileges of the bars, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and flooring. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. [illegible] South-st.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the continual resort of persons of literary taste and refinement, is now open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

THE THIRD OF PROF. HOWS' COURSE of Shakespearian Readings before the Senior Class of Columbia College will take place at Hope Chapel, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 50 cts.

FERD. RICHARDT'S GREAT NIAGARA gallery and collection of Scandinavian paintings, is daily open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets, $1.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

AMUSEMENT THAT PAYS.—THE PLEASURE derived from practicing WOOD'S system of Landscape Painting. He teaches at No. 231 6th-av., near 15th-st. See specimens.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN. New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.

BALLS.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, in aid of the Widows and Orphans, will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1857. Tickets may be had by applying to the Managers. HENRY A. BURR, President.
JAMES WENMAN, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CARD.—BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S CELEBRATED DOLCE CAMPANA ATTACHMENT PIANO-FORTES.—We have appointed Mr. H. R. SANFORD agent for the sale of our Piano-Fortes, and would recommend him to those desirous of purchasing our instruments. He will keep an assortment of our piano-fortes at his warerooms, Nos. 23 and 25 Court-st., Brooklyn. Every instrument will be fully warranted by us to prove satisfactory to the purchaser. (Signed,)
BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.
ALBANY, May 15, 1856.
Pianos, Melodeons, and the best English Concertinas, for sale or rent, on moderate terms.
H. R. SANFORD,
Nos. 23 and 25 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

ALEXANDER'S FRENCH HARMONIUMS, for churches and lodges, with one to twelve stops each, for $65, $100, $125, $150, $175, $250 and $350, or for rent. Melodeons from $45 to $200, or for rent at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased.
S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher,
No. 297 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.—MASON & HAMLIN'S Model Melodeons and Harmoniums, have taken, in one month, Six First Premiums over all competitors. A full assortment constantly for sale, at manufacturer's prices, or for rent. Prices, $60 to $350.
S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S MODern improved piano, with or without æolian. Manufactory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. between 2d and 3d avs. Salesroom No. 462 Broadway, one door from Grand-st. Pianos to let and taken in exchange.
CHAS. E. ATHERTON, Agent.

RAVEN, BACON, & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT BARGAIN.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave rosewood Piano, elegant case and superior tone, made by one of the best makers, and warranted. Cost $500—will be sold for $260. Been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 [illegible]-st.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $60, $100 and $125, by T. H. CHAMBERS,
No. 385 Broadway.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

CARRIAGES.—PERSONS WISHING GOOD family Carriages or coaches of any style, can be suited at MOTT & CO.'S Repository, No. 650 Broadway. Their stock consists of Coaches, Calashes, Coupes, Barouches, Rockaways, &c., &c. Give them a call.

BONNET COMB.—A NEW AND VERY DESIRable Patented (India) Rubber Comb, for the purpose of holding the bonnet to its place when on the head, which is much approved by the ladies, just received by D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 24 Vesey-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF BUSINESS habits, a situation to go South (or in this City.) Unexceptionable references. Address C. K. S., Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO GOOD, capable servants—one an excellent thorough cook; is a superior washer and ironer; the other, a girl of particularly kind and willing disposition, especially adapted for the capacity of children's nurse; is also a very experienced, quick chambermaid and waitress. Also, for a very experienced English Protestant cook and laundress. Also, a smart, capable German Protestant girl, who understands all kinds of general housework. These servants have all the highest City references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, who wish to live in one family, or separate; one as nurse and seamstress; makes ladies' under-garments, is quick at the needle and fond of children; wages $6. The other is 16; a neat waiter and does chamberwork or plain sewing; wages $5 to $6 a month. Gives excellent City reference. Would go to Brooklyn. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as nurse, or nurse and seamstress; can be well recommended as to honesty, &c.; reads and writes, and is willing to make herself useful to her employer; wages not so much the object as a good home. Call at No. 36 East 12th-st., basement, for 2 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; one is a first-class meat and pastry cook, makes all kinds of bread; the other is a good chambermaid and waitress; both excellent laundresses, can do fine ironing and fluting. Have the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as a good cook, in a private family; understands baking and pastry perfectly; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference; to be seen for two days at No. 132 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook; an excellent washer and ironer. Can furnish the best of City references from where she lived for the last three years. Call No. 161 17th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing; can be seen at No. 116 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 2d floor, back room; the best of City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as nurse and seamstress; as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 19 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 22 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, in a respectable private family, is a first-class cook and baker, and a particular washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 8th-st., near 6th-av., in the corset store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, as first-rate cook, washer and laundress, and chambermaid; can get the very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor, back room No. 3, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress, or to do the housework of a small private family. Good City reference if required. Can be seen for to-day at No. 423 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 231 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW LADY, AGED 37 years, is desirous of engaging in the above capacity; is an excellent seamstress, and accustomed to the care of children, and willing to make herself generally useful; a widower's family preferred. References given. Call for two days, No. 173 Thompson-st.

TO COMMISSION OR JOBBING MERCHANTS.—Wanted, by a young man, a situation as book-keeper from Jan. 1; is competent in either of these branches. Would respectfully refer to his present employers. Address J. A. F., No. 946 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—NO MAN WHO IS INDUSTRIOUS need want for employment, while we are employing men every day to sell our books to libraries, schools, families, &c., and sold by agents only. Call—it will cost nothing—and learn what we can offer you. S. S. HUBBARD, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., room No. 13 Marble Buildings, near Ann-st.

TO PRINTERS.—A FIRST CLASS JOB PRINter can find constant employment at
ISAAC J. OLIVER'S, No. 32 Beekman-st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG MAN, A COLLEGE GRADUATE, now engaged as instructor in one of our prominent City institutions, having a few unengaged hours in the afternoon and evening, desires to obtain some private pupils. Instruction will be given in Latin, Greek, and other studies incident to a collegiate education. The highest recommendations as to moral and refined character, and as to qualifications, will be furnished. Address BRADSHAW, Madison-square Post-Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A MIDdle aged Protestant gentleman, French or German, to instruct in the above languages, with music (vocal and instrumental.) To a good scholar, capable of taking the charge of the English branches also, a pleasant home and a liberal salary will be given. Address, with references, to D. D., Union-square Post-Office.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—WANTED, IN the Spring, by an artist of ability, who has taught in some of the first institutions in the country, a situation, as teacher of drawing and painting. The highest testimonials. Address A. N. A., care of Charles D. Lewis, Esq., Brooklyn Post-Office.

TEACHER WANTED, AT THE COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 111 2d-st., to teach the elementary English department, and to take charge of a few boarding pupils during three days of the week.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, PROFESSOR OF the Guitar, No. 10 Waverley-place, is sole agent for the sale of MARTIN'S justly celebrated Guitars.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two single gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated in a strictly private family in Jersey City, where every home comfort can be realized. Address HOWARD, at this office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Neatly furnished rooms, with partial board, for gentlemen, in a respectable private family; desirable location, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 23 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family, where there are no other boarders. No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with rooms and board at No. 15 Willow-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires a furnished room, with partial board, in a respectable private family, where there is an agreeable home circle, and few or no other boarders. Address RELIANCE, Union-square Post-Office.

ROOMS AT NO. 58 EAST 16TH-STREET.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and rooms at No. 58 East 16th-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SUITE OF ROOMS AND A single room, suitable for a gentleman and lady, or a small family, to let, with board, at No. 160 East 14th-st.

TO LET—IN A CENTRAL LOCATION, NEAR Broadway, suites of rooms, furnished or unfurnished. For particulars, apply at No. 14 Bond-st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—AT NO. 766 BROADWAY, TWO book-keepers, 2 clerks for dry goods and grocery stores, 2 clerks for ticket and shipping offices, 3 salesmen, 2 conductors, 2 baggagemen, 2 brakemen, 3 firemen, 2 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 3 coachmen, 3 men for express wagons, 4 men for steamers, 2 drivers, 2 porters and 4 boys for trades and stores.
KAUFMAN & GARRATT, Proprietors.

WANTED—AT NO. 6 EAST BROADWAY, A clerk for a coal office, 2 porters for stores, 1 coachman and 1 colored coachman, 3 men for steamers; places procured for clerks, book-keepers, conductors, baggagemen and brakemen; housekeepers, stewardesses and 8 boys to learn trades. Charges moderate.
GILLEN & CO.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SERVANTS are now at No. 145 Bowery, another full supply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue—wanting situations, City or country; wages moderate. They are equal to any which may be found elsewhere. The attention of housekeepers is requested. N. B.—Men and boys on hand. C. MASON.

EXPERIENCED SERVANTS, WITH GOOD references, for City or country, can be obtained at the Scotch Intelligence Office, No. 87 Cedar-st., near Broadway, viz.: Cooks, seamstresses, girls for general work, &c. Also, farm servants, gardeners, coachmen, &c.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of Faithful Domestics and Protestant Employment Society, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always at this office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, COOK & WICKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled and continued by JOHN J. WICKS, in the same place.
EDWARD J. COOK,
JOHN J. WICKS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1856.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, No. 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES, Halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Gamkirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT WOULD INVITE the attention of purchasers and of persons about to furnish to the large and costly sale of furniture to be sold by him on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 154 West 21st-st., a few doors east of 8th-av., embracing the elegant and valuable furniture, choice library, rich silver and china, superb rosewood piano-forte, costly rosewood parlor suites, &c., the property of George A. Curtis, Esq., the whole of which will be for absolute sale, and comprises a costly and elegant variety of household furniture and valuable contributions to the various arts and sciences such as are seldom obtained through this medium. Descriptive catalogues will be issued, and can be had on the morning of sale at the house. The furniture consists of rich silk and lace curtains to 12 windows, splendid carved rosewood parlor suites, in figured satins, rosewood octave piano-forte with cover and marble-top music stool; large French mantel and pier mirrors, two elegant rosewood secretary and bookcases, marble-top etagere, elaborately carved; Egyptian-top tables; reception chairs in tapestry, superb and costly Japanese and China vases, jewel cases, bronzes, and many curious and valuable parlor ornaments, five elegant chandeliers mounted in bronze and ormolu; also, a number of valuable historical paintings, velvet and royal Wilton carpets, chiffonnier, ladies' French secretary, splendid carved rosewood bedsteads, French hair mattresses, rosewood armoire à glace, mirror front, rosewood dressing bureaus, rosewood furniture, en suite, in velvet and hair cloth, rosewood washstands and commodes, with a large variety of other parlor, library and dining-room and chamber furniture of every description, carved oak extension table, marble-top buffet, marble-top tables and other dining-room furniture to match, rich china, cut glass, solid silver, ivory cutlery, &c., with English oil-cloth, portable furnaces, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT household furniture, valuable library of 700 handsomely bound books, real silverware, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction by order of the Administrator of Jno. Rice, Esq., deceased, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, at 10½ o'clock at No. 100 Carroll-st., South Brooklyn, near Hamilton Ferry, a valuable assortment of household furniture, library, silver ware, &c., &c., consisting of velvet carpets, silk brocatelle and lace curtains; parlor suites of rosewood, covered with blue and gold silk brocatelle, made by Baudoine; pier glasses; center tables, brocatelle marble-top; mantle clocks and fine bronzes, papier mache music cases, rosewood piano-forte and stool; elegant sliding chandeliers, quite new style; oak hall stand, brocatelle marble-top library table do, sofas and chairs in hair cloth, antiroom; dining-room oak extension table, chairs do; Brussels and matting carpets, marble vases, etc; china dinner and tea sets, glassware, cutlery, &c.; real silver ware, large waiter, two silver tea sets, spoons, salts, &c.; S. P. vegetable dishes, waiters, &c., fine engravings, castors and other table ware.

Library—Oak chairs; oak table, marble-top; book cases, about 700 volumes rare and valuable standard works, elegantly bound; fine barometer, sliding chandelier, mirrors, writing desk, oil cloth, &c.

Bedrooms—Brussels carpets, mahogany and iron bedsteads, bookcases, mattrasses, chintz curtains, dress bureaus; several fine cottage suites, enamelled, with marble tops; ingrain carpets, sofas, lounges, mantle ornaments, &c., &c.

Also, a lot of fine wines, champagne, claret, sauterne, port, ale, &c.

The above furniture is to be sold without reserve to close the estate.

The Hamilton-avenue ferry boats, for South Brooklyn, run very near to Carrol-st. every few minutes.

WILLIAM S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET furniture, THIS DAY, (Tuesday) Dec. 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, consisting of over $12,000 worth of substantial City made cabinet furniture, removed from a Broadway room, and to be sold positively without reserve by order of the assignee. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to attend the collection previous to the sale—consisting in part of 30 solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich brocade satin, plush, damask and haircloth; rosewood armoire, French plate doors; 30 rosewood bookcases and secretaries; 30 mahogany, rosewood, and walnut bureaus, with marble tops; 50 richly carved rosewood, mahogany, and walnut centre, sofa, side pier tables; several superb extension dining tables, 10, 12 and 14 feet long, chairs to match; oak sideboards; several richly carved, rosewood, mahogany, and walnut chamber suites of the latest, newest, and most fashionable designs; oak and walnut library furniture; plain and richly carved tête-à-têtes and box sofas; arm and reception chairs; spring-back lounges; Turkish and Voltaire chairs; several richly enameled chamber suites of beautiful designs; mahogany sideboards; work tables; corner etageres; fancy stands, &c., &c.; the whole forming a desirable collection for the trade and parties about refurnishing. Catalogues will be issued on morning of sale, and goods can be packed on the premises at a reasonable charge.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FROM BROOKLYN, INCLUDING VELVET AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MIRRORS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., the entire furniture of a family removing from the City. It will comprise, among other articles, several very rich carpets of velvet, three-ply and ingrain; marble-top dressing bureaus and centre tables, very fine mahogany extension dining tables, French bedsteads, wardrobes, 5 dozen mahogany chairs, tête-à-tête and sofas, bookcases, lounges, beds and hair mattresses, large French-plate and oval mirrors, black-walnut and curl-maple chairs, China and glass ware, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, at the same time, 15 chests of Young Hyson tea; a good article. N. B.—All the above furniture is in good order and will be sold to close consignment. Also, about 20 dozen curl-maple chairs, various patterns. Sale peremptory, without regard to weather.

EDGAR B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
SALE OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, being the contents of a private house, removed for convenience of sale, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st. E. B. FRANKLIN & CO. will sell, without reserve, a quantity of second-hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, glass and crockery ware, stoves, paintings, engravings, &c.; also, a large stock of superior cabinet furniture, made up expressly for private sale in this City, consisting of parlor suites, library and secretary bookcases, etageres, sofas, lounges, Turkish reclining chairs, spring, parlor, rocking and arm chairs, extension tables, dining chairs, wardrobes, oak, rosewood, mahogany and enameled chamber furniture, single and in suites, splendid French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, silver-plated ware, China and glass ware, table cutlery; also, at 12 o'clock, two second-hand piano-fortes. Sale positive. N. B.—Goods carefully packed for shipment.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE STOCK OF SUPERIOR PARLOR, chamber and dining-room furniture, suites of black walnut, rosewood, mahogany, oak, &c., elegant rosewood bookcases, black walnut and oak extension tables, wardrobes, centre tables, chairs, sofas, lounges, bedsteads, rocking chairs, &c., THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the large salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st.; also carpeting, room and stair; all the above must be sold, no matter what may be the sacrifice. Will also be sold, a variety of jewelry, rings, pins, gold pens, pencils, ladies' brooches, &c.; also a quantity of fur capes, cuffs, victorines, &c.; also 10 dozen boys' comforter caps, and many articles too numerous to mention. N. B.—At 12 o'clock, will be sold a splendid-toned piano-forte, made by Chickering; and a large quantity of Havana cigars, glass vases, superior gold jewelry, gold and silver pens.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.
COSTLY ITALIAN MARBLE MANTELS AT AUCTION.—PELLS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of Mr. John Kennedy, in 28th-st., next to corner of Broadway, the entire stock of highly-sculptured and heavily-moulded Italian marble mantels, all of modern designs, and finished in the most artistic style. Also, a large variety of mantels, of white, ordinary, veined, Sienna, black and gold, Portuguese, Spanish, brocatels, Pyrennean, (Sarrancolin,) and other descriptions of foreign marble. The mantels are now ready for examination. Catalogues on day before sale. Terms: Four months, approved indorsed notes.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.
BY W. S. MELLOR—THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, will be sold, to pay advances, seven superior-toned rosewood piano-fortes, all of which are fully warranted the same as when sold at private sale; also ten large pier mirrors, French plate, with rich gold gilt frames, size 96 by 34; also several pier mirrors in rosewood frames, fifteen choice oil-paintings, by E. C. Coates, together with an entire invoice of richly decorated French China vases, tea sets, silver tea sets, casters, 3 gold hunting-case watches, &c. The whole for absolute sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (TUESDAY, DEC. 9,) AT 10½ o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, mortgage sale of second-hand household furniture, consisting of tapestry and ingrain carpets, royal Wilton and three-ply do., large double insurance desk, mahogany bookcases, cane-seat chairs; one antique carved rosewood suite, made in Germany—cost $650; antique baskets, hair and straw mattresses, dining-room arm chairs, coraices, window curtains, clocks, large lot of books, miscellaneous and standard works, two second-hand piano-fortes, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, by order of mortgagee. Catalogues on morning of sale.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, at 10½ o'clock, by PEED & COLE, at No. 343 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, consisting of 2 dozen mahogany parlor chairs, 4 dressing-bureaus, 3 bookcases, 1 wardrobe, 6 marble-top centre and sofa tables, 2 sofas, 1 sofa bedstead, 2 mahogany rockers, 1 enameled chamber suite, elegant tapestry carpets, brussels and ingrain do., oil-cloth, China and glass-ware, paintings, clocks, kitchen furniture, &c.; also, an assorted lot of jewelry, watches, &c.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE—STOCK OF HARDWARE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 7 Platt-st., by order of the Assignee, an entire stock of English and American hardware, &c. Also, the whole of the fixtures and office furniture, safes, &c. Also, the lease of the store, having two years to run from 1st of May next. Terms cash, in current funds, on delivery of the goods. Catalogues now ready.

WILLIAM S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.
FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, &c., AT AUCTION—At salesrooms, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, consisting of an entire invoice of ladies' fancy furs, mink, Russian sable, Rocky Mountain marten, French and Russian sable victorines, muffs, cuffs, &c., together with about 20 sleigh robes. The whole to be sold without reserve, to close a concern.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, Office No. 298 Broadway.
SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—ON TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1856, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 284 West 24th-st., consisting of rosewood sofas, chairs, Wilton and ingrain carpets, book-case, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, pier glasses and slabs, straw and other mattresses, cornices, curtains, shades, rockers, tables, washstands, crockery, kitchen furniture, &c.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.
FANCY CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASS, suitable for the Holidays. HENRY G. EVANS will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock, a large assortment of Fancy China, best white granite, light blue, flower blue, yellow C. C., plated, and glassware, in lots to suit buyers. Goods repacked carefully for shipping.

WM. TOPPING, Auctioneer.
SILVER-PLATED WARE.—WM. TOPPING & CO. will sell, at their auction rooms, No. 39 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10th, [illegible] rich and heavy English plated casters, cake baskets and tea sets. These goods are of superior make and quality not usually offered at auction.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. BANTA, Auctioneer.
LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., AT THE Auction Rooms, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 9, at 6½ o'clock, a large and desirable collection of new books to be sold absolutely without reserve, consisting of standard and miscellaneous books, in fine and plain bindings. Also, annuals and illustrated books, elegantly bound for the Holidays. Also, a splendid collection of Oxford Bibles, large and small. In the catalogue will be found copies of Commodore Perry's Japan, The Republican Court, Life of Luther, Homes of American Statesmen, superbly bound in Turkey morocco; Homes of American authors; Court of Napoleon, magnificently bound and illustrated; Encyclopedia Americana, 14 vols., cloth and sheep; Washington Irving's works, 15 vols.; Addison's works, 6 vols., half calf and antique; Goldsmith's works, 4 vols., half calf antique; Dred, 2 vols., by Harriet Beecher Stowe; Bayard Taylor's works; Willis' voyages; Irving's Washington, 5 vols.; Webster's Dictionaries, all sizes; Chambers' Information for the People, 2 vols., half Turkey morocco; Putnam's Magazine, 7 vols.; Lossing's Pictorial United States, 2 vols.; Appleton's Dictionary of Mechanics, 2 vols., imp. 8vo.; Ure's Dictionary, 2 vols.; Ik Marvel's works; Cyclopedia of English Literature, 2 vols.; Kitto's Biblical Cyclopedia; Wilkes' Exploring Expedition, 5 vols.; Lives of the Chief Justices, Appleton's Dictionary of Biography, Hills of the Shatemuc, &c., &c. Also, splendid Annuals for 1857, Leaflets of Memory, Gems of the Season, Forget-Me-Not, &c., &c. The whole forming one of the most favorable opportunities for the purchase of miscellaneous and holiday books ever offered to the public. Now ready for examination.

WALTER GREENOUGH, Auctioneer.
DAMAGED FLOUR, CORN, WHEAT AND RYE.—GREENOUGH, BURDETT & PARKER will sell, THIS DAY (Tuesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at Todd's stores, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, for account of whom it may concern: 900 bbls. Superfine Genesee Flour, Atlantic Mills; 5,000 bags Corn, Wheat and Rye, cargo ship Troy, damaged on the voyage.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneers.
CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS AT AUCTION.—TUESDAY, Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock, No. 251 Pearl-st., in lots, from the shelves, 50 crates all kinds white granite, blue and common ware; 100 packages Glassware, China, Cutlery, Britannia ware, fancy goods, &c., &c., &c. Catalogues now ready, and goods well packed for shipping. Sale positive, to close out consignments.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF STOVES, KITCHEN WARE, &c.—Will be sold at public auction, by order of the Assignee, on MONDAY, Dec. 15, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 90 Grand-st., Williamsburg, (Brooklyn, E. D.,) all the stock in trade, fixtures, &c., contained in the said store, consisting of parlor, hall and cooking stoves, furnaces, ranges, tin ware, Britannia ware, stove pipe, fire brick, &c., &c. Also the lease of the said store and dwelling house for three years from the 1st May next, the said store being a valuable location for business.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & COMPANY,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all the
PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.
ALSO,
Mercantile Credits for Europe, &c., on Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London; and for India, China, &c., on GEO. PEABODY & CO., or on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, of London, having
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta,
Hong-Kong Bombay, Madras,
Singapore.
Credits for Australia on the Bank of New South Wales of London.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
MAITLAND and NEWCASTLE......Hunter River
BRISBANE and IPSWICH......Moreton Bay
VICTORIA BRANCHES:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton,
CASTLEMAINE......Mount Alexander
BALARAT.
SANDHURST AGENCY......Bendigo
OVENS AGENCY.
ALSO, DRAFTS ON SAN FRANCISCO.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 40 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE,
(including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.
TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Stevens C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Erwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper,	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	S. M. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—
Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.—WE PAY PARTICular attention to transactions in Commercial paper, New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Hartford paper, and in fact all other known in our market to be first-class, is always in demand at our office at current rates.
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford, Conn.
Refer to MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., New-York, or to any Bank in Hartford.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, maturing in 1875, interest payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

COUNTRY BANKS, AND OTHERS wishing to purchase first-class paper, will find at our office at all times a large assortment from which to select. Lists of paper giving full particulars will be sent to parties who express a desire to receive them.
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford, Conn.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. till the 1st December, inclusive.
THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 2, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after Thursday, Dec. 4. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 12th inclusive. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, the 1st day of December next. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1856.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office No. 67 Wall-st. J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1856.—The MARINE BANK at Oswego has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 6, 1856.—The ADDISON BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of JOHN THOMPSON, (No. 2 Wall-st.) in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unequaled in this country. For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to C. BULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

$50,000.—[illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—[illegible] lands, well located, [illegible] Brooklyn, having all the modern improvements, built of the best materials, and in the best manner.
P. C. BUCKLEY, No. 45 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FOURTEEN CENTRAL [illegible] lots, free of incumbrance, [illegible] exchange for good stocks, bonds or merchandise. [illegible] Address J. B. [illegible] Office.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—A HOUSE on full lot, with water and gas; [illegible] and near the ferry. Terms made to suit the purchaser. A part or the whole of the furniture will be sold with the house if wanted. Apply at 21 York-st., near Washington.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY brick House with furniture till 1st of May, pleasantly located, seven minutes from Fulton Ferry, with [illegible] range and gas; is in good order and will be rented only to a private family in consequence of the owner's absence from town. For terms, inquire at No. 47 Ferry-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—FURNITURE FOR SALE, [illegible] board wanted for three persons. Price of furniture, one-half cash, and one-half to apply on furniture until paid for. Location Clinton-st., Brooklyn, near Harrison; convenient to the ferries. Neighborhood unexceptionable. Rent, $[illegible]. Address Box 3,711 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a well finished brown-stone front English basement house, on the north side of East 26th-st., five doors west from Lexington-av.
FRANCIS F. GARRETTSON, [illegible]

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORE NO. [illegible] Broadway, 25 by 100 feet deep, running to the alley from Reade-st., and fronting on [illegible] Apply to CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSON, on the premises.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—A VERY DESIRAble house, in perfect order, [illegible] and the furniture, which has been but little used, for sale low. Address Box 2,728 Post-Office.

TO LET—[illegible] BROADWAY, [illegible] rooms. Inquire of [illegible]

FARMS FOR SALE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE, A SMALL FARM of thirty acres, with house, fruit, &c. [illegible] with 12 rooms in good order, [illegible] fruit and water on the lot, all [illegible] Address DAVID McQUEEN, [illegible]

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS, BOUNTY [illegible] J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner [illegible] Commissioner of all the States, [illegible] Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., [illegible]

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
For purifying the blood. This is the original [illegible] and article, so long celebrated for the cure of [illegible] other diseases arising from an impure [illegible] inflamed condition of the blood [illegible] Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—[illegible] Patent Office of England, [illegible] Paris, and the Imperial College of [illegible] Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Royal College [illegible] No. 157 Prince-st., [illegible] from 9 o'clock in the morning till [illegible] 9 in the evening (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—[illegible] debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, [illegible]

TRIESEMAR No. 2—[illegible] those disorders [illegible] been thought an antidote for the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—[illegible] that class of disorders which [illegible] physicians treat with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, [illegible]

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The five-dollar cases sent as usual, free [illegible] of carriage.
No. 157 Prince-st., [illegible] of Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE ESTABLISHED IN 1830.—Dr. COBBETT, No. 18 Duane-st., opposite the Chatham Bank, may be consulted with confidence on all diseases of a private character. His long experience and attention to this class of complaints, his pleasant, safe and expeditious mode of treatment, his extraordinary success during a long and extensive practice of 25 years at his present office, enable him confidently to promise to all persons so afflicted, a safe and radical cure, without injury to the constitution or confinement from business. In this age of empiricism, when ignorant practitioners and impudent quacks are daily spreading their nets to lure the unwary to destruction, Dr. C. would wish to raise a friendly and warning voice to his fellow creatures, and tell them to beware of such dangerous persons. Strictures.—None but experienced surgeons should undertake to cure this complaint. Dr. C. can cure the worst form of Stricture in from two to four weeks. Constitutional debility brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men effectually cured. N. B.—Dr. COBBETT is a member of the University of the City of New-York. See his diploma in his office with the names of Mott, Pattison, &c., &c., attached thereto, and the only member of the above College in this specialty in this City. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed in all cases.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the *ne plus ultra* of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can. Innumerable cases prove his defiance of all the doctors can do; but by his wonderful specific, and his perfect knowledge of every state of the disease, he either alleviates or cures in one day. Those who doubt, he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills that undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few hours, enjoy the pleasures of life and feel "that Richard is himself again." Unfortunates' Friend, price $1. Dr. WARD'S Office, Canal-st., three doors east of Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—The delightful and positive invigorant of the human system. [illegible] other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement, and imparting to the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As a digestive it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious way thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 18 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure, in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. Hunter has removed. It is a villainous deception. Consultation private. Book gratis.

DR. RALPH.—OFFICES, NO. 396 HOUSTON-st., near Wooster. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., 6 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted. By application in the recent stage of disease, a speedy cure is obtained. Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhoea, and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured, without painful operation, offensive medicines or troublesome restrictions. A new, strictly non-mercurial treatment in old constitutional diseases. For treatment by letter, address Box No. 389 Post-Office.
Gravel, Piles, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Female Complaints, &c., successfully treated.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—DR. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., Chatham Bank Building, may be consulted with confidence on certain diseases. The victims of quackery may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Recent diseases cured in a few days. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness treated on scientific principles. N. B.—The most honorable secrecy observed, and charges extremely moderate.

DR. R. B. NEWMAN'S CAMPHORATED PLASTER.—Each one contains about 20 grains of Gum Camphor, spread on Canton Flannel, for Rheumatism, Pains, Bruises, Wounds, Sores, Inflamed Breasts, Neuralgia, and Diseased Lungs. For sale by Druggists generally. General Depot No. 305 Hudson-st., New-York.

DOCTOR WATKINSON'S PULMONACIA.—For the cure of consumption, needs only a trial to be pronounced the best and only medicine in the world for the cure of consumption and all internal diseases of the throat and lungs. Price $1 per bottle, for sale only at No. 446 Broadway.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible] by order of the State [illegible] Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
W. C. Betts, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	46,442 33
Average amount of Circulation	81,736 00
Average amount of Deposits	384,517 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Chas. T. Leake, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation—notes of latest Bank of America	84,676 00
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
W. C. Betts, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$11,573,349 91
Average amount of Specie	1,463,899 48
Average amount of Circulation	2,995 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,812,279 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible],457 55
Average amount of Specie	78,254 25
Average amount of Circulation	66,391 66
Average amount of Deposits	1,201,470 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
W. C. Betts, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible] 15
Average amount of Specie	[illegible] 17
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,[illegible] 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
Thomas Stewart, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible] 31
Average amount of Specie	[illegible] 64
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible] 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible] 70
Average amount of Specie	[illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation	104,048 00
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible] 16
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Reuben Withers, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$911,378 70
Average amount of Specie	70,589 40
Average amount of Circulation	172,458 00
Average amount of Deposits	615,183 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
Jas. L. Brinkerhoff, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,422,641 02
Average amount of Specie	86,241 00
Average amount of Circulation	225,372 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,262,156 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Joel L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$290,815 12
Average amount of Specie	13,306 89
Average amount of Circulation	121,324 00
Average amount of Deposits	204,655 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. Vanderhoof, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
E. Stephenson, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible],181 97
Average amount of Specie	143,283 40
Average amount of Circulation	107,156 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,014,197 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
George G. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$659,960 97
Average amount of Specie	31,394 05
Average amount of Circulation	116,165 00
Average amount of Deposits	332,806 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
D. Randell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible] 32
Average amount of Specie	348,056 59
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,197,444 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. Jones, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
J. B. Nones, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$684,[illegible] 67
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. B. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
A. M. Eagleson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible] 99
Average amount of Specie	[illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible] 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. F. Warner, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,670,977 78
Average amount of Specie	117,517 17
Average amount of Circulation	88,859 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,189,262 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
Smith E. Lane, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible],751 00
Average amount of Specie	47,519 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,548 00
Average amount of Deposits	403,207 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
Thos. Macfarlan, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,501,954 23
Average amount of Specie	188,705 51
Average amount of Circulation	194,742 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,308,806 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$764,234 62
Average amount of Specie	28,199 53
Average amount of Circulation	60,423 00
Average amount of Deposits	576,089 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$648,443 18
Average amount of Specie	47,265 12
Average amount of Circulation	82,947 00
Average amount of Deposits	388,711 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
John C. Bimon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,368,399 29
Average amount of Specie	62,299 92
Average amount of Circulation	111,478 00
Average amount of Deposits	863,394 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,749,357 88
Average amount of Specie	112,101 44
Average amount of Circulation	198,558 50
Average amount of Deposits	1,226,490 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George R. Conover, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible],978 00
Average amount of Specie	29,848 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,164 00
Average amount of Deposits	206,943 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
E. A. Stansbury, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$767,[illegible] 70
Average amount of Specie	48,150 80
Average amount of Circulation	123,127 00
Average amount of Deposits	596,[illegible] 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
John Heckman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,110,461 96
Average amount of Specie	172,082 35
Average amount of Circulation	246,116 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,806,459 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December 1856.
W. C. Betts, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,[illegible],074 16
Average amount of Specie	552,594 50
Average amount of Circulation	325,105 35
Average amount of Deposits	3,[illegible],804 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$931,766 64
Average amount of Specie	88,359 45
Average amount of Circulation	97,463 00
Average amount of Deposits	937,033 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,564,944 15
Average amount of Specie	[illegible] 49
Average amount of Circulation	168,880 00
Average amount of Deposits	985,404 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,619,519 07
Average amount of Specie	513,785 94
Average amount of Circulation	349,856 07
Average amount of Deposits	3,103,186 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
W. C. Betts, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,11[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$772,587 00
Average amount of Specie	38,426 42
Average amount of Circulation	187,623 00
Average amount of Deposits	392,648 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
John M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,190,282 15
Average amount of Specie	149,849 00
Average amount of Circulation	104,564 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,476,414 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
C. B. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible] 16
Average amount of Specie	941,490 72
Average amount of Circulation	212,194 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,869,653 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,349,317 19
Average amount of Specie	141,545 93
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	111,254 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,627,687 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
John Heckman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,214,709 14
Average amount of Specie	731,808 56
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,411,165 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Meigs, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me this 8th day of December, 1856.
W. C. Betts, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,203,071 00
Average amount of Specie	104,498 00
Average amount of Circulation	116,251 00
Average amount of Deposits	992,804 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
Gus. Thebaud, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,674,625 63
Average amount of Specie	368,361 51
Average amount of Circulation	192,935 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,245,254 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$356,361 05
Average amount of Specie	11,695 33
Average amount of Circulation	92,744 00
Average amount of Deposits	206,374 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
E. Lawrence, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$470,800 66
Average amount of Specie	20,112 87
Average amount of Circulation	111,803 00
Average amount of Deposits	185,189 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
John Anderson, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$300,449 63
Average amount of Specie	10,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	145,372 00
Average amount of Deposits	158,296 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. R. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. R. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hayes, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
John Heckman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,626,609 41
Average amount of Specie	108,129 90
Average amount of Circulation	158,844 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible],800 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles Palmer, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
Oscar W. Sturtevant, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$569,598 23
Average amount of Specie	41,558 39
Average amount of Circulation	117,968 83
Average amount of Deposits	381,306 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 8th day of December, 1856.
Samuel Jessup, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$883,263 58
Average amount of Specie	76,909 86
Average amount of Circulation	115,965 00
Average amount of Deposits	624,[illegible] 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Campbell, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.
Sworn before me this 8th day of December, 1856.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,879,317 79
Average amount of Specie	113,271 73
Average amount of Circulation	128,844 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible],230 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$782,480 00
Average amount of Specie	35,895 27
Average amount of Circulation	129,072 00
Average amount of Deposits	542,[illegible] 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
Wm. E. Shay, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible] 99
Average amount of Specie	[illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation	162,274 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible] 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
Thos. J. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Arthur Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,169,684 20
Average amount of Specie	137,398 00
Average amount of Circulation	252,316 00
Average amount of Deposits	650,628 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,262,596 00
Average amount of Specie	682,200 00
Average amount of Circulation	101,770 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,612,633 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,517,613 34
Average amount of Specie	114,773 52
Average amount of Circulation	210,361 00
Average amount of Deposits	846,925 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,459,622 00
Average amount of Specie	405,388 46
Average amount of Circulation	188,776 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,207,238 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1856.
W. C. Betts, Commissioner of Deeds.

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GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M. (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.
The above Trains run Daily, Sundays excepted.
The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.
6:30 A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.
8:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.
4:30 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.
RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.
9:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.
Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome or 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M. Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4.45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
May 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing October 1, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5:00 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 3, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 8 A. M. and 1 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, and 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 5:30 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $13 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, express trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the express trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER, Chief Eng'r and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing (L. I.) at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 55 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Sup't.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company (office No. 51 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the following prices, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:

Lump	$4 15
Steamboat	4 30
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces	4 30
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates	4 75
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c.	4 75
Chestnut, for small engines, &c.	3 60

Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton.
W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL.—ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DISCHARGING from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes; also, black-mine and funnel-vein red-ash, for grates and stoves, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity at lowest cash prices. Yards No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

COAL! COAL!!—WE ARE NOW SELLING Prime Red and White Ash Coal from our yards, Nos. 168 Chrystie and 101 Division sts., also Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool, as cheap as from any yard in the City. Call and examine our large stock before purchasing elsewhere. FELTER & BROMLEY.

KINDLING WOOD.—BEST QUALITY VIRginia pine, seasoned oak and hickory at the lowest prices. Orders per post promptly delivered.
S. HARRISON & SON, No. 350 West 24th-st.

BILLIARD TABLES.

PHELAN'S MODEL BILLIARD TABLES and Patent Combination Cushions for sale only at No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., next Grace Church, No. 30 Chambers-st., and No. 53 Ann-st.
Second edition now ready:
THE GAME OF BILLIARDS. By M. PHELAN, just published by D. APPLETON & CO. Price, $1. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price at No. 53 Ann-st.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

GAS BURNERS, FIRST QUALITY.—200 gross fish-tail, 500 gross bat-wing burners, and 200 gross Scotch tips, of all sizes; also, pillars, portable sockets, &c., for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at reduced prices, at A. & G. W. BRADY'S Factory, No. 89 Greene-st., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—The ships comprising this line are the ATLANTIC, Capt. Eldridge; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock; ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 29
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 5
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 12
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 19
EUROPA, Leitch, leave New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 26
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 3
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 10
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 10
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 24
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cummings, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURG......Saturday, 10th January, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW......Saturday, 31st January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK......Saturday, 14th February, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
First Cabin......$130
Second Cabin......75
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
No freight will be taken after Thursday, Dec. 11. For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The United States Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, Captain Eldridge, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock, A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.
The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. Judkins, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock at Jersey City, at 11½ and 12½ o'clock, with the passengers.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new docks at Virgin Bay and at San Juan del Sur are now completed. The steamers will hereafter lie at the wharves to receive passengers and freight, thus avoiding all exposures in small boats. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. Tinklepaugh, (1,900 tons burden,) will sail from Pier foot of Beach-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger; 15 cents on excess.
For freight or passage, apply only to
CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. Schenck, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. Thomas Lyon, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, 20th December.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Skinner, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13, N. R.
The Wednesday's steamer of this line is discontinued for the present, but one will be dispatched for the above ports every Saturday.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. There are four departments, viz: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Seven assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, cor. Broadway and Amity sts., and at No. 156 2d-av.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

MRS. J. S. CHAPMAN, (PUPIL OF DE BEGNIS,) announces her return to New-York, and that she has commenced her course of instruction in English and Italian singing for the season. She is prepared to produce testimonials from artists of distinction and the Press. Terms and particulars furnished at her residence, No. 120 West 15th-st.

WARWICK INSTITUTE—WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—C. L. BURNET, A. M., Principal. The Winter Term of the Warwick Institute will commence on Monday, Nov. 17, 1856. Circulars with full information may be obtained at the store of Mr. JOHN GILMORE, No. 22 6th-av., New-York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, Columbia Co., N. Y., 3 miles east of Hudson. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, in common English, $112 per year. Winter Term commences Jan. 2. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

$5 WRITING CLASSES—LADIES AT 11 A. M., GENTLEMEN AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.—A beautiful handwriting guaranteed to all in ten lessons of one hour each. Private instruction during the day.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—NOS. 18 AND 20 4th-av., (opposite Cooper Institute.) French class on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P.M., under the charge of M. REUTER. Terms moderate.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 686 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., is now open. Residence of the Principal, 273 10th-st.

PROPOSALS.

CAST IRON PIPES FOR BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.
Sealed proposals will be received until the 21st day of December 1856, at the office of the undersigned, Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, for the cast iron pipes, branches and other castings required for the distribution of water in the City of Brooklyn.
Plans, specifications and all information can be had at the office of the Nassau Water Company, or our office as above, after the 15th inst.
H. S. WELLS & CO., Contractors.
No. 8 Halsey's Buildings,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1856.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—CONSISTING of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—RICHARD MOORE, [illegible] VANDERBEEK, against CORNELIUS G. GARRISON.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 55 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest from the 7th day of November, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 7, 1856.
WESSELL S. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The summons and complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th of Nov., 1856. WESSELL S. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n11-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AARON B. BELKNAP against ANDREW SIMPSON, ROBERT AULD and ALICE his wife, JOSEPH McMAHON and SABINA his wife, and PETER C. MABIE.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 2, 1856.
MARVIN & PRIME, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above action was filed as aforesaid on the 2d day of August, 1856.
MARVIN & PRIME, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Tu, Peter C. Mabie. n5-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY W. JOHNSON against ANDREW FOSTER HIGGINS against WILLIAM BUCKNELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and twenty dollars, with interest from the 17th day of October, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 24, 1856. JNO. E. PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n25-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN D. WRIGHT against CHAS. BYRNE, administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of Hugh Byrne, deceased, Charles Byrne and Sarah his wife, Daniel Byrne and Margaret his wife, James Byrne, and Ellen his wife, William Byrne, Charles Brennan and Mary, his wife. The people of the State of New-York To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of October instant, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 8 Wall-st., in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 27, 1856.
ROBERT C. EMBREE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o28-law10wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM D. RUSSELL against LOUIS ROGALINER, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of November, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 10 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and three dollars and ninety-one cents, with interest on the sum of five hundred and sixty-five dollars from Sept. 1, 1856; on the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and ten cents, from Sept. 22, 1856, and on two hundred and sixty dollars and sixteen cents, from Nov. 22, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 24, 1856. SOMMERS & JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d2-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—STEPHEN C. WILLIAMS against HENRY H. BARRY, defendant.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 64 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 22, 1856.
EDWARDS, MAN & FLANDERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n25-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OGDEN HOFFMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of HOFFMAN & TEN BROOK, No. 3 Hanover-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of June next.—Dated New-York, the first day of December, 1856.
CHARLES BURRALL HOFFMAN, Administrator.
d2-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDRES LUIS PATRULLO, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 122 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 4, 1856.
FRANCISCO DEL HOYO, Executor.
EUPHEMIA P. DEL HOYO, Executrix.
au5-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES TARRANT, late of the City of New-York, druggist, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 278 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 23, 1856.
JOHN A. TARRANT, Administrator.
je24-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETTA OSBORN, late Margaretta Edwards, and late Margaretta Crom, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office No. 1½ Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 16, 1856.
je17-law6mTu* J. B. NONES, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. CAMERON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 91 West 20th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 4, 1856.
MARY M. LEVERICH, Administratrix.
au5-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of N. B. MORSE, Esq., No. 9 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated Aug. 11, 1856.
MARGARET THOMAS, Administratrix.
au12-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN BEHRENS, late of the City of New-York, grocer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his house, corner Sixty-fourth-st. and Third-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 21, 1856.
a2-law6mTu* CATARINA BEHRENS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH PROCTOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the law office of MARTIN & SMITHS, No. 29 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of November, 1856.
AUGUSTUS F. SMITH, Executor.
n4-law6mTu* No. 29 Nassau-street, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIDEON OSTRANDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 120 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 15, 1856.
s16-law6mTu* ISAAC WARD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUSENBURY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1856. CHARLES SPEAR, Administrator.
s2-law6mTu*

DENTISTRY.

CONTINUOUS GUM TEETH.—THE SUIT lately pending against me in the United States Circuit Court, for an infringement of the patent of Allen's Continuous Gum Teeth, having been decided in my favor, I am now prepared to manufacture full or partial sets of my Improved Continuous Gum Teeth, on my improved atmospheric pressure plates, which are superior to any now in use, and which can be inserted with or without extracting the roots. Persons in want of artificial teeth can save 50 per cent. by calling at my office, where specimens of all the new styles of Dentistry can be seen. Having every facility, I am now prepared to manufacture for the profession, or give instructions in the art. I have recently discovered a new process of benumbing the gums for the extraction of teeth, and which can be used in all cases without the slightest pain to the patient. It is entirely different from any of the common ones, which can only be used in few cases, and generally produces more pain than the extraction of the tooth. DR. W. R. GRIFFIN.
No. 297 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

[illegible] by Rev. R. H. Chavis, the subject being "Columbus." The lecturer was introduced to the large audience, who filled the body and galleries of the building, by G. W. Curtis, Esq., the "Howadji" who briefly addressed the assembly in behalf of the artistic corporation for whose benefit the lectures were designed. Mr. Chavis's lecture was not remarkably new, but (for all noble things it was just as good and a little better. The world, the lecturer said, will never have an age like that of Columbus again, for it can never again furnish such materials of novelty. It was strange how poets sometimes prophesied. Pulsor, in his Marbleic Magazine, written long before the discovery of America, prophesied the finding of the New World. The demon transporting him through the air, tells us that in the West, far off, he was.

"Man shall discover another hemisphere!"

Mr. Chavis could no allusion to the well-known lines of Bryant, in one of his plays, which are even more apposite, as being more remote. All that is said of the life and history of Columbus he dwelt on enthusiastically, but also reverently. One fault would lie with the great Genoese. He sent slaves to America, though even Ferdinand was staggered, and the noble Isabella ordered them to be brought back. Their Spanish majesties could accept the doctrine of loving souls by the sale de fe, but they were blind to the advantages of Slavery, which, as a soul-saving institution, was quite a modern idea, and effort of the boasted Christian civilization.

At the lecture-room at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, the fourth lecture of the course before the Mercantile Library Association was delivered by Rev. Dr. Winkle, his subject being "The Gentleman." Our readers, from frequent notices of that lecture, will know our opinion of it is highly favorable. "The Gentlemen," by the same lecturer, will form the subject of the next address before the same Society.

At Hope Chapel, last night, Ossian A. Brownson delivered a course of three lectures on the "Characteristics of Modern Civilization." The lecturer, in accordance his usual proclivities, seemed to give considerable attention to his audience, which was exceedingly small.

Among the lectures, we notice that a brief series of discourses are to be delivered this week, by Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Baltimore, for the benefit of the City Sunday School Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Present to the Astor Library.

Last Friday the Astor Library received the very generous and valuable present of a copy of "The Publications of the British Commissioners of Patents." The publications make 131 volumes in royal octavo, and drawings make 187 volumes in folio. There are also 4 volumes of the Commissioners' Journal and 20 volumes of Indices. The following are the various kinds of indices furnished—a glance at which gives the reader some faint idea of the value of the work:

An alphabetical index of patents granted from 1617 to 1852, with supplementary indices for each year.

A subject-matter index for the same period, with a chronological index for the same period, and supplementary index for the same period, pointing out the office in which each enrolled specification of a patent may be consulted, the books in which decisions, law proceedings, and other subjects connected with inventions have been noticed, &c.

A separate alphabetical and subject-matter index of patents for fire-arms, projectiles, &c.

Fire Department.

The annual meeting of the Representatives of the Fire Department was held last evening at Firemen's Hall, Sixth-street, Thomas E. Stillwell, the President, in the chair. The Trustees of the Fire Department Fund submitted their annual report, from which it appears that the money contributed to the Fund from all sources for the past year was $34,024 55. During this year there had been expended $24,920 01, leaving a balance on hand of $9,112 54. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—John Mallerie.
Vice President—John Gillilen.
Secretary—Wm. A. Woodhull.
Treasurer—John S. Giles, and three Trustees.

☞ The Young Men's Republican General Committee give a festival and ball at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, the 18th inst. The Committee have received assurances from many prominent Republicans of their approbation of this plan of uniting in one assemblage the Governors and statesmen of the land, with the distinguished orators and writers who have taken part in the late struggle for free principles. Gov. Fairchild and lady have accepted an invitation to be present—they say.

☞ At a meeting of the Tammany Society last evening, James M. Mayer, Esq., was elected Sachem to supply the vacancy made by the appointment of Daniel E. Delavan, former Sachem, as Grand Sachem. A Committee was also appointed to make arrangements for the ball on the 8th of January, commemorative of the taking of New-Orleans by General Jackson.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE DEAD BODY FOUND IN THE CELLAR IN READE-STREET—ITS IDENTIFICATION.

The body of the young man found Sunday morning dead in the cellar of the new building erecting at No. 59 Reade-street, has been identified as that of John Mills, a brother of Assemblyman Mills. An examination of the case was made yesterday by Coroner Gamble, but nothing was adduced to show that the deceased had been robbed or murdered. Drs. Kissam and Welsh made a *post mortem* examination, and found no injuries other than would result from a fall. It could not be shown that the deceased had any money in his possession on the night of his death, and it was known that he had not had much recently. The Coroner's Jury rendered the following verdict:

"That John Mills came to his death by a fall into the sub-cellar of the building No. 59 Reade-street, in process of erection, the openings into said area having been left uncovered in a state most dangerous to passers by, and showing culpable negligence on the part of those persons having charge of the same, which is deserving of severe censure."

Deceased was a single man, aged 28, and a native of Newark, N. J. His body was given to his friends for interment.

We have learned some facts touching the deceased that were not brought forward fully at the Coroner's Inquest. One who was present assures us that he (the deceased) came into Gossmann's saloon in Chatham-street about 2 o'clock Sunday morning, in a state of intoxication. He joined freely in conversation with those present, and made some boasts as to his private attachments. A person described as "the little Irish boy, Jim," who had entered the saloon with or immediately after Mills, remarked: "You fight! why, you couldn't whip a child." Mills rejoined, and some high and threatening words ensued between the parties. "Jim" walked away towards the street door, and deceased followed after, taking off his coat as he followed, as though challenging to a fight. The Irish boy, Jim, thereupon turned round, taking off his hat, seized deceased and "bucked" him several times. Mills struck not a blow, and when released from the grasp of Jim went up to the lodging apartment of the house, as if to avoid further collision. The boy Jim left the premises soon after. Mills remained on the upper floor for some time, and then left the house. He returned again soon afterwards, when he was advised not to remain, as the boy "Jim" was somewhere about, and if he met him again he would be sure of a beating.

Deceased then left, and was observed to cross the Park.

In about ten minutes after, the boy Jim appeared in Chatham-street.

Nothing further was thought of the matter until the recognition of the body found in Reade-street as that of Mr. Mills.

These facts may be important, and may not be. Mr. Mills may have been killed by *falling* down the aperture, or he may have been murdered by being pushed into it.—The Coroner's Jury were unable to say which.

We think the matter worthy of further investigation.

A gentleman, who knew Mr. Mills intimately, assures us that the deceased was a man who seldom indulged in liquor. He was on board the steamer Philadelphia, when so much sickness was on board, and was brought by her to this port sick of Chagres Fever, from which he did not recover entirely for a year. A very little liquor affected him very much, and knowing this, he was generally quite abstemious. Our informant having examined the trap, is satisfied that the coarsest man might have stumbled into it, and thinks that he did so. The only point that makes against this is the fact that the pocket-book of deceased, torn in pieces, and his handkerchief, were found on the sidewalk. If there was no murder in the case, there certainly was most gross carelessness in leaving the sidewalk in such condition.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

Coroner Mills held an inquest yesterday, at Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, on the body of James Trafton, a child two years and six months old, who died on Sunday. The evidence showed that the clothes of the child caught fire from coming in contact with the stove. The mother was temporarily absent from the room, hearing the child's screams. On ex-

[illegible]

An inquest was held also yesterday by Coroner Gamble, in the Second-ward, on the body of Mr. Margaret Long, who died on Sunday from falling down a flight of stairs. The deceased was an intemperate person, and was intoxicated at the time of the accident. She was allowed to remain on the floor where she fell for several hours after the accident, as those going by supposed she was only drunk. A medical examination showed that death was caused by concussion of the brain, caused by falling in attempting to go up stairs. The deceased was thirty years of age and a native of Ireland.

Fires.

FIRE IN SEVENTH-AVENUE.

About 7 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the camphene and burning-fluid establishment of Catharine McDonald, No. 125 Seventh-avenue. The entire stock of the store was destroyed, and the furniture of a back room adjoining was considerably damaged by water. The loss on the stock was $600, which was covered by insurance in the Hope Insurance Company. The second story occupied by Conrad Ehl, sustained damage to the furniture in the front room to the amount of $100, with no insurance. The building belongs to Mrs. McDonald, and was damaged about $400—covered by insurance. It was stated that a drunken man upset a bottle of burning fluid, and thus set fire to the store.

FIRE ON SHIPBOARD.

Early yesterday morning a fire was discovered on board the London packet ship *Quickstep*, lying at Pier No. 11 East River, foot of Pike-street. The fire originated from the stove-pipe running through the sky-light, and was extinguished with but trifling loss.

Run Over by a City Railroad Car.

Jacob Secor was run over yesterday afternoon by one of the Second-Avenue Railroad cars, on the corner of Dover and South streets. Removed to the City Hospital.

Fire in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

At 11½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the stables of Thomas Lacy, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. Damage, $300; covered by insurance.

☞ A man named Wm. Kelly, while attempting to board a schooner lying at the foot of Houston-street, East River River, about 1 o'clock Monday morning, fell into the dock. After a great struggle he got hold of a log of the pier and held on with his body in the cold water until three policemen arrived and rescued him. He was nearly exhausted but soon recovered under treatment, and was sent to his home in Brooklyn.

☞ The Teachers' Association met last evening at their rooms in Educational Hall, and passed resolutions concerning the death of their associate Wm. H. Ranson, Esq., late Principal of Public School No. 7. The attendance was large and the occasion of much interest.

[Advertisement.]

N. Y. AND E. R. R. R., OFFICE GENERAL SUP'T, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1856.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*—DEAR SIR: Permit me to return you my sincere thanks for the thorough cure of the most annoying affections with which an active man could be harassed, viz.: Piles.

I had felt for many years their gradual incursion, and some three years since I was operated upon by the old method of ligature and incision; this, however, only afforded a temporary relief; the violence of the disease increased to such an extent that it became evident that I must either be relieved or abandon the arduous duties of my profession. Fortunately, in a moment of doubt, I yielded to my curiosity to learn the method adopted by you to eradicate the disease without an operation. I had been convinced of its impossibility by many trials of remedies, and not even your position as editor of a journal, whose candid teachings had for many years been my delight, gave me any conviction of its truth. But I am now convinced, by a thorough cure and complete renovation of my constitution, that by your method, comparatively painless, and with but little or no detention from active business, the most aggravated cases of this disease may be removed.

I am so desirous that all thus afflicted may experience similar benefit, that I could not forbear sending you this letter, as I know the unwillingness of people to lend any credence to such assurances as are usually published.

I trust, however, that the numerous cases of cures effected by you upon persons extensively known in the community may remove all doubt and enable you to extend the benefit to all sufferers.

Your obedient servant,
D. C. McCALLUM.

Letters requesting advice must contain a fee of $5. Dr. D. also refers to N. G. Bradford, Esq., cashier Bowery Bank; H. Ford, Esq., Storage, Brooklyn, L. I.; John P. Hays, Harmer, Hays & Co., Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!!

Owing to the great pressure of business on account of the approaching Holidays, Gurney, the Photographist, has secured the services of several talented artists, in addition to his own corps of Parisian artists, and feels confident that all and every one can be accommodated with less delay, owing to his numerous facilities, than at any other establishment. Particular attention is called to his life-size Photographs on canvass, colored in oil, which are said to be "Perfect gems of Art," and for which he received the first premium a gold medal at the late Fair of the American Institute. Daguerreotypes in the usual style.

J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway,
corner of Leonard-street.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

Velvet Vests,	$2 to $8
Velvet Vests,	$2 to $8
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Velvet Vests,	$2 to $8

At EVANS'
Extensive
Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-Street,
between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

THE CONSUMPTIVE'S LAST HOPE.—Hundreds of people in all parts of the country, are being cured by the timely use of Dr. GRAY'S EAST INDIA CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY. Extremely bad cases of bronchitis, asthma, coughs and sore throats, are cured by one or two bottles. It is also a sure remedy for nervous debility and sleeplessness at night. Those who may wish to avail themselves of the benefits of this wonderful medicine, can, by the remittance of $3 to Dr. GRAY, No. 508 Broome-street, New-York, have a large bottle sent by express. The old Doctor can be consulted daily, at his rooms, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., (or by letter, stating full particulars,) on all chronic diseases.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOLIDAYS ARE COMING.—Yes, the season of festive joys is at hand. Are you prepared for it? Have you made arrangements to dress becomingly now and in the future? If not, look without delay to the replenishment of your wardrobe, and above all things be certain to buy one of KNOX's unsurpassable, cheap and durable hats. Without one of these all your broadcloth will go for nothing. They are sold at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. By the way, Knox has a splendid stock of Furs, which challenges comparison. This stock embraces every article of fur worn—all made of the best material, and all to be sold at prices 25 per cent. less than those charged elsewhere. Ladies, go and see.

[Advertisement.]

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of *The Scalpel*, and author of a Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Sexual System, has established a capacious PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the reception of those Patients who require Surgical operations or prolonged Dietetic treatment.

RUPTURE, PILES AND FISTULA

are cured without the knife or ligature. Hours for Private Consultation at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evening; at all others he is at the Hospital. The office of *The Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor-House.

[Advertisement.]

ATTAINMENTS FOR THE MILLION.—All New-York and Brooklyn rushed to Purser's National Theatre last night, and the result was—many were unable to gain admittance. The disappointed, however, will be pleased to learn that the same bill is to be repeated to-night, viz.: "Quintin Matsys; or, the Blacksmith of Antwerp;" the grand pantomime of "The Black Crook;" and the lofty drama of "Wealth and Worth."

[illegible]

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Ulcers and sores drain the system of its vital energy. Their diseased action is kept up by virulent matter in the vessels of the glands and skin. This matter is neutralized by the disinfecting operation of the Ointment. The Pills cure indigestion in all its forms.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The celebrated Shaker knit and Scotch wool under-garments, all sizes, extra heavy. Also, Cotton, Merinoes and Lamb's Wool for men, women and children, at McLAUGHLIN'S cheap one-price Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 289 Greenwich-street, corner of Murray. Shirts made to measure.

[Advertisement.]

TURKEYS, CHICKENS, AND GAME.—I shall receive this morning, by the American Express, a large consignment of splendid poultry, and some prairie chickens, grouse, &c. For sale low for cash. A. L. STIMSON, Express Poultry Market, No. 5 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CHARTER OAK.—Ornaments manufactured and mounted in gold. Sold only by WM. S. TARBELL, Jeweler, No. 335 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Proposed new Ferry between Brooklyn and New-York.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen last evening, the series of resolutions annexed, were presented by Alderman Huxley, and after considerable discussion adopted by a vote of 26 ayes to 2 nays—Aldermen Kalbfleisch and Wardwell alone voting in the negative:

Resolved, That a lease of the land and slip at the foot of Fulton-street, on the East River, belonging to the city, be given to John A. Dayton and his associates for the term of ten years, upon the following conditions:

1. That said Dayton and his associates shall within one year from the date of said lease, furnish the necessary boats and put in complete operation a ferry from said slip to some convenient landing in the City of New-York.

2. That no higher rates of ferriage shall be charged during the period of said lease than the lowest rates ever heretofore charged by the Union Ferry Company, viz., one cent for each foot passenger, and 36 per hundred for cart tickets, with the privilege of commutation.

Resolved, That the said lease shall never be disposed of to the Union Ferry Company, and said slip and piers shall be used during the period of said lease for ferry purposes, and for none other.

Resolved, That the said Ferry, during the period of said lease, shall be continued and managed in a safe and convenient manner, with such number of boats as may be necessary to meet the wants of the public.

Resolved, That the said Dayton and associates shall erect commodious ferry-houses, piers and other necessary appurtenances, at the foot of Fulton-street, suitable for the purpose of such ferry; but, in such manner as not to interfere with the public travel of the street.

Resolved, That upon the non-compliance of the said Dayton and his associates with any of the foregoing conditions, the said lease, and the grant upon which the same is founded, shall become and be wholly void, revoked, and of no effect.

Provision to be made in said lease for a renewal thereof at the expiration of the time for which it is granted, or for a compensation for the improvements made upon the property of the City upon equitable terms.

These resolutions were based upon a petition signed by some 500 citizens urging the Common Council to accept the proposition of Mr. Dayton.

Children's Aid Society.

The Brooklyn authorities have granted the free use of a room in the basement of the City Hall as an office for the Children's Aid Society, to cooperate with the Society already organized in New-York City.

☞ If a man sends down a box of raisins, a box of oranges, a drum of figs, or a package of anything else eatable into the country by the Long Island Railroad, it is always expected that he will lose from one-eighth to one-fourth by its being broken open and stolen on the route. If our uncle sends us a barrel of potatoes, we should marvel very largely if half a bushel of them were not pilfered before entering the depôt at Brooklyn. So large has this nuisance grown, that it is thought the railroad loses thousands of dollars worth of freight because farmers are not willing to be robbed—without being consulted first. Is there no way of stopping it? Is it the freight-master's fault? Then let the Company slap him into the County jail till he learns better. But it is more likely to be the other employes on the road—then please Messrs. Directors to fetch them up with a round turn. Or, still more likely it is the work of the loafers who ride in the freight cars under the pretence of smoking there, and keep light fingers employed while they smoke. Let such be pitched incontinently out of the door. Their carcases would usefully manure the Long Island plains, and raise magnificent corn.

☞ The United States steam propeller *Niagara*, went into the Dry Dock on the 24th of November, since then the workmen have been to work chiefly on her machinery. About one hundred men are employed on her; all the bearings for the propeller have been fitted, and the connections of the engines and boilers are nearly completed. The lower parts of the smoke-pipes are up; they are now putting down the pivots for the guns, finishing the hammock rails and coal bunkers. They expect to be able to put steam on her by the 1st of January.

The Poor.

A Society, called the Brooklyn City Missionary and Relief Association, has organized in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. Sunday evening last George H. Andrews, Esq., was elected President, and Wm. G. Dunn Vice-President; L. P. Hubbard, Secretary.

A similar society to this was in existence a few years ago, but from some cause or other died out.

The City Missionary, Rev. Mr. Johnson, stated the result of his labors during the past year. He has visited over 10,000 poor persons; nearly 1,000 of the sick; had attended 230 funerals; preached 236 sermons; held 146 religious meetings; witnessed 25 conversions; given away 56 Bibles; induced 120 persons to attend Church; 112 children to attend Sabbath Schools, and 50 to the Public Schools; found employment for 160 persons, and induced 13 to sign the Temperance pledge.

The ladies associated with the City Missionary had circulated 47,770 tracts; induced 90 persons to attend Church; 250 to Sabbath Schools, and 50 to Public Schools.

Fire in Greenport.

The barn of the Wyandank House, at Greenport, Long Island, was burned down on Sunday night. There was a good deal of hay and grain in it and three horses, all which were destroyed. The fire broke out at 10½ o'clock. Whether it was the work of an incendiary or not, was not known. The barn was insured.

☞ Circuit Court (Brooklyn) Calendar for this day.—Nos. 22, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 45, 46, 48, 49.

Slave Insurrections.

EXCITING RUMORS—LYNCH LAW—VIGILANCE COMMITTEES FORMED, &c.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 6—Evening.

A report has reached the city that the negroes in southern Kentucky had broken out in rebellion, and that a general insurrection was feared. They had commenced an attack upon the Iron Works, and Vigilance Committees had been formed in Lafayette and Hopkinsville for the purpose of taking prompt action in the matter.

From the Somerville (Tenn.) Star, Nov. 29.

Some weeks ago, during the insurrection excitement, we announced that twenty-three negroes had been incarcerated by the Sheriff. Afterwards, upon trial of *habeas corpus*, seventeen of them were taken out, whipped and taken home, and the remaining six were detained for trial. On last Monday, these were brought out and tried before a regular impanneled Jury and three Justices, who ordered that five of them should be whipped four times in two weeks, thirty-nine lashes each time, and, as a further punishment, that they should stand in the pillory four times—an hour each time. The sixth one being an older man than the others, and for other considerations also, received but ten lashes.

From the Franklin (La.) Journal, Nov. 27.

The negroes arraigned in the parish of St. Martin, supposed to have been connected with an insurrectionary plot in that parish, have all been acquitted, except a free boy who is now in jail. There were several white men, whom it was supposed had acted in concert with them, for whom a warrant was issued; and the Deputy-Sheriff of the parish came to this place on Saturday evening last, and, accompanied by a posse, went in search of the fugitives, and below here, nearly opposite Patterssville, took three of them from a flat-boat—on their way, we understand, to the Invasion of the Railroad. [illegible] remember—occupied a very conspicuous place in the movement of insurrection, having furnished the negroes with ammunition and arms. The free boy, and at least one of the white men, will suffer deeply for the part taken in the matter; and the Mr. Cammoneck who bears so unenviable a reputation in this section, for his outrageous conduct while residing here, should be very summarily dealt with. He is a very dangerous character, and has, no doubt, done much to aggravate the present feeling among the colored population.

NEGRO INSURRECTIONS.

From the Missouri Democrat, Dec. 4.

For the past month the journals from different Southern States have been filled with numberless alarms respecting contemplated risings of the negro population. In Tennessee, in Missouri, in Virginia, and in Alabama, so imminent has been deemed the danger, that the most severe measures have been adopted to prevent their congregating or visiting after night, to suppress their customary attendance at neighborhood preachings, and to keep a vigilant watch upon all their movements, by an efficient patrolling system. This is assuredly a most lamentable condition for the Slave States, for nothing causes such terror upon the plantations as the bare suspicion of one of these insurrections.

In calling attention to the frequency and increase of the reported plots on the part of the slave population within the past year, we design not so much to speak of the measures which have been found necessary, for their repression, as to point to one great cause which has more than all else encouraged and instigated them, and that is the baneful agitation of this Slavery question by every demagogue in the Slave States, who wishes to acquire transient notoriety. In Missouri, especially, have we felt the effects of this Slavery agitation and Slavery extension policy upon the part of the nullification faction, who have sought to float into power and office by continually exciting the passions of men, and provoking discussion in regard to this theme; and we venture to assert that in consequence thereof more slaves have been induced to escape from their masters, more desperate resolutions have been put into their heads, and more general insecurity entailed upon that species of property within the past year, than during any five years preceding. Slaveholders are but now beginning to reap baneful consequences of the audience which has been granted of late to those debased politicians, whose only stock in trade was Slavery propagandism. The ferment excited in the minds of the masters soon extended itself to the slaves—for all who have lived in slaveholding communities well know how eagerly every scrap of parlor conversation, every excited harangue on the stump, or loud-toned dispute in the streets, is treasured up by the negro, and made the burden of kitchen comment during the hours of the night. If no other evil had befallen the people of Missouri, and especially the slaveholding population, this alone would be sufficient ground to induce them to banish these pestiferous politicians from their regard, and visit upon them the full weight of their censure and condemnation. No other means presents itself of speedily giving peace to the community, security to the country domicil, and elevation to the character of the State, as the utter repudiation of the Archisons and Stringfellows, and all others of that kidney, who have disgraced our Commonwealth with impunity in the past, and who would lead our people into still more dangerous straits in the future.

MARRIED.

BOSE—WAGNER.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 6, by Rev. Dr. Phillips, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Mr. Theodore N. Bose to Miss Louisa Martine, eldest daughter of Mr. D. B. Wagner, all of this City.

HINTON—ELSWORTH.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 4, by Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., J. H. Hinton, M. D., to Miss Sarah J. Elsworth, daughter of Henry Elsworth, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

CLANCY.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 8, Mrs. Ellen Clancy, mother of the late Peter Clancy, aged 32 years.

The friends of the family, and of her grandsons, John and Lawrence Clancy, are requested to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 65 Elm-st. The remains will be deposited in the 11th-st. Cemetery.

NOYE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 8, William Noye, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 705 Greenwich-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CUNNINGHAM.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 8, after a short illness, Frederic Cunningham, in the 36th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., between 6th and 9th ave., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

MILLS.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 7, John N. Mills, son of William Mills, aged 28 years.

His friends and brothers, Charles T. and Edward A. Mills, also his brothers-in-law, John Chilver and James Maudoney, are requested to attend his funeral, at the residence of his brother, Charles T. Mills, No. 437 Grand-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

HORA.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 7, of croup, Alice Newry, youngest daughter of John K. and Anna T. Hora, aged 3 years, 8 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 122 Macdougal-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

OGDEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 7, William Breed, son of Charles R. and Mary A. Ogden, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 161 Avenue B.

BIRD.—In Williamsburg, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 3, of cancer, Miss Sarah Ann Bird, youngest daughter of the late Daniel and Maria Bird, in the 34th year of her age.

Interred at Cypress Hills on 5th inst.

BUNSBY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 8, Frank, infant son of John P. and Christiana N. Burtlett.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at No. 146 Nassau-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to New Rochelle on Wednesday morning for interment.

GILES.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday morning, Dec. 8, Margery Giles, aged 90 years, 8 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Gilbert and the late Robert Giles, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Isaac U. Hawkhurst, No. 146 3d-st., near South 2d-st., without further invitation.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

SNOTWELL.—At Rahway, N. J., on first day morning, Dec. 7, Joseph D. Snotwell, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on third day, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave from the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 o'clock, noon; returning, leave Rahway at 3:50 P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Dec. 8.

$2,800 Ohio 6s, '65	107	400 Erie R. R.	61¾
8,000 Tennessee 6s, '68	92	400 do	b3 61¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	91¾	200 do	b60 61⅝
1,000 Virginia 6s	95	300 do	b60 61
20,000 do	b15 95	700 do	s3 61⅝
4,000 do	94¾	100 do	b60 62¾
1,000 N. Car. State 6s	36½	30 Hud. River R. R.	s3 50⅝
85,000 Missouri State 6s	90	200 Harlem Railroad	16¾
5,000 do	89⅞	100 Ga. & Chi. Railroad	118¾
7,000 City 6s, 1875	90	100 do	118¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. bs	96	100 do	119
27,400 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	94	40 Reading Rd.	84
2,000 Ill. Frld. Bds. w. p.	91	300 do	s60 84
500 T. W. & W. R. 2d mb	58	200 do	s3 84⅞
150 Bank Com. Scrip	100	750 do	c 84⅞
30 American Ex. B'nk	110	500 do	b10 84⅞
5 do	110¼	700 do	84⅞
15 Metropolitan Bank	110	600 do	Mon. 84⅞
50 Park Bank	s60 100	200 do	b10 84⅞
10 Ocean Bank	96	200 do	b10 84⅞
32 New-Jersey Zinc	6½	600 do	84⅞
100 Canton Co.	s3 22	200 do	s60 84⅞
250 do	s3 22½	100 Mich. Cent. Rail	c 93⅞
10 Penn. Coal Co.	96½	200 do	s3 93⅞
100 do	b60 92½	100 do	b60 93⅞
32 do	s3 99	300 do	s60 89
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	s60 18	400 do	88⅞
100 do	17½	150 Illinois Cent. Rail	117
250 N. Y. Cen. RR.	b10 92	300 Cleve. & Tol. Rail	74⅞
200 do	91½	100 do	s10 74⅞
100 do	b60 92½	500 do	74⅞
50 do	b3 92	200 do	s60 74⅞
100 do	s60 91½	100 do	b7 74⅞
100 do	s60 91½	100 do	b7 74⅞
100 do	b12 92	100 do	74⅞
250 do	91½	300 do	b30 75
150 do	btw 91½	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	b60 103
50 do	b3 91½	500 do	bs 102¾
160 do	c 91½	5 do	102¾
150 do	b15 91½	150 do	102¾
50 do	b15 91½	5 La Crosse & Mil. R.	82
200 do	s60 91½	40 do	81¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs	s2 94½	100 Reading Rail'd	b30 85½
10,000 do	s60 94½	750 do	84⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	bs 91½	100 do	b10 84½
25 do	91	10 do	84½
850 do	bs 91	100 do	b10 84½
100 do	b60 91½	200 do	b15 84½
50 do	b10 91	100 do	s10 84
50 do	s60 90½	75 Mich. Cent. R. R.	93½
5 La Cros. & Mil. R.	81	50 do	93⅞
250 Chi. & R. I. R.	bs 103	100 Mic. S. & N. I. R.	s3 88
100 do	s60 102¾	200 do	87⅞
50 do	bs 102⅞	50 do	87⅞
50 Erie Railroad	s3 61⅝	300 do	b60 89
50 do	b10 61⅝	100 Clev. & Tol. Rd.	74
200 do	b3 61⅞	400 do	73⅞
300 do	61⅞	300 do	b30 75
550 do	61⅞	200 do	s15 75⅞
100 do	s60 61⅞	100 Hud. Riv. R. R.	50⅞
700 do	b60 61⅞	100 do	s3 50

MONDAY, Dec. 8—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 6, the details of which are advertised on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Nov. 29:

Increase in Loans	$1,243,997
Increase in Specie	143,518
Increase in Circulation	61,146
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,299,030

The increase in Specie is less than was anticipated. The banks in the interior have made themselves stronger in New-York, by collections falling in from produce bills, as will be seen from the increased line of undrawn deposits. This checks the use of Gold this way and in the West, while a [illegible]

[illegible]

TRADE WITH BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

	Exports. Foreign.	Domestic.	Total.	Imports.
1852	$2,852,919	$6,565,097	$10,509,016	$6,110,290
1853	5,736,555	7,404,067	13,140,642	7,590,718
1854	9,362,716	15,204,144	24,566,860	8,927,500
1855	11,999,379	15,806,642	27,806,020	15,136,784
1856	6,814,652	22,714,697	29,029,349	21,310,421
Total	$37,267,220	$67,704,667	$105,051,887	$59,065,723

We derive the above from official sources at Washington, and the figures may be relied upon as exact. The result is that while the whole trade movement into Canada and the other British North American Provinces was, in 1851, $16,619,515 It is now, under Reciprocity Treaty....50,539,770

Increase since 1851.....$33,720,255

TEN YEARS' EXPORT OF BREAD AND PROVISIONS.

OFFICIAL.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1847	$26,701,921	1852	$26,857,027
1848	27,472,751	1853	32,935,822
1849	33,158,507	1854	43,941,822
1850	26,051,372	1855	38,695,248
1851	21,945,621	1856	47,187,901

TEN YEARS' EXPORT OF TOBACCO—OFFICIAL.

Year.	Hogsheads.	Value.
1847	135,769	$1,349,858
1848	130,665	1,354,128
1849	161,521	5,804,207
1850	145,729	9,651,022
1851	93,945	9,319,251
1852	137,097	10,681,364
1853	159,858	11,319,319
1854	126,107	10,016,046
1855	150,218	14,712,469
1856	116,962	12,221,948

TEN YEARS' EXPORT COTTON—OFFICIAL.

Year.	Pounds weight.	Value.	Aver'e ₱ lb.
1847	527,529,958	$53,415,848	10.34
1848	614,274,431	61,906,204	7.91
1849	1,026,602,269	66,326,967	6.4
1850	635,881,604	71,964,616	11.3
1851	927,237,089	112,815,817	12.11
1852	1,003,230,639	87,905,732	8.05
1853	1,111,570,370	109,454,404	9.85
1854	987,633,106	93,596,220	9.47
1855	1,008,424,601	88,148,944	8.74
1856	1,051,451,761	128,382,251	9.49

In regard to the consular case noticed the other day, we conclude from all that we hear from the authorities at Washington, that Foreign Consuls, resident here as merchants, have the privilege of electing to sue in the Federal Courts exclusively, and to demur to being sued in the State Courts. But this is in the nature of a privilege only. It is no immunity so far as the local laws are concerned, since these are recognized by the Federal Courts on all questions not inconsistent with the Federal laws, nor connected with admiralty jurisdiction. Our Washington correspondent infers that this is no higher privilege than that of any non-resident citizen, bringing suit in the Federal Court against a resident of New-York. Yet there is a difference, and a wide one; all the difference between the privileges of a plaintiff and defendant in any legal case. The plaintiff living in New-